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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Mr. Beach Continues, but Does not Conclude—Adjournment of the Court Till Monday.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Mr. Beach, to-day, continued his argument for the prosecution in the Tilton-Beecher case, before an immense throng. He referred to the session of the Congregational Council, and criticised the letter of Beecher to Moulton, in which he spoke of Dr. Storrs' address before that *quasi* judicial body. What was Beecher's motive for denouncing this gentleman? He was a friend of Beecher's of twenty-five years' standing, and a brilliant writer, a man to whom people came in their troubles for sympathy, and a Christian clergyman most eminent in his profession. On the night of the 30th of December, 1870, Beecher learned that Tilton had induced his wife to make a charge against him (Beecher), a charge disgraceful to the law of God and society, and yet Beecher comes to Tilton and hears from him the highest admiration of the woman. And this man—a high priest of the Lord, bound to rebuke the sin and resent the false and atrocious charge—took this man to his own bosom and eulogized him in his own paper, the *Christian Union*. How long would the Christian ministry be revered if this man, the pastor of the greatest church in the world, was allowed to take to his breast this liar and conspirator?

According to the theory of the defense, when the *Golden Age* was established Beecher contributed $5,000 toward spreading corruption throughout the world. The jury might be deluded by the dignity of the defendant, and they might think he was too needful to the cause of God to be fearlessly judged, but not thus would be the judgment of Him who judges the thoughts of the heart. Counsel then spoke of Beecher's public career as a minister, orator, writer and statesman, a very Yorick at the dinner table, and said the jury were asked to believe that this man was so simple that he could not defend his own character from the attacks of Tilton, Moulton and Mrs. Moulton. All stated that he was charged with adultery, and that by word and actions he admitted the charge. This man had sinned at the altar and had desecrated his priestly robes. Referring to the advice of Beecher to Mrs. Tilton with regard to separation, counsel said: Why was it, if the wife desired a separation and Henry Ward Beecher advised it through 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874, this wife remained true to her allegiance? Beecher saw such disquietude in the house of Tilton that his gentle soul was suffering the torments of the damned; he was standing on the ragged edge of remorse and despair. What form did the jury attach to the circumstance that from December 30, 1870, up to the sitting of the Investigating Committee Beecher had been acting in concert with Tilton and Moulton to suppress all whisperings of this scandal? What did they think of Beecher's letter in June, 1873, to Moulton, speaking of stultifying the divices by which they had saved themselves? Why was Beecher silent so long, if he was conscious of his innocence? If innocent and he had spoken, the dishonored fugitive from her home, Mrs. Tilton, would have to-day been there purified and redeemed from all reproach and stain upon her character. What harm would an investigation have done, if these things told by Beecher were true? The jury must reconcile these things. No matter if Henry Ward Beecher stood in the way, justice must not swerve one jot or tittle out of her path, and the laws of justice must be fearlessly executed. Beecher's recommendations of the policy of silence and his persistence in that course, were wholly inconsistent with his plea of innocence. Beecher deliberately practiced deception and was an accomplice in a system of lies to protect Mr. and Mrs. Tilton and to save himself. The jury were to consider whether these things were consistent with the character of an innocent and maligned individual.

Beecher says in his letter that God would take care of him. What did he want God's care for, if he was innocent and was preparing the document which was to clear his character from every accusation? "With such a man as Theodore Tilton there was no salvation to be expected." What was there to save Beecher from? "I have a strong feeling, and it brings peace with it, that I am spending my last Sunday and preaching my last sermon." And this was the feeling of a noble gentleman, encompassed by doubts and fears, who thought that at last he could justify himself by standing up and declaring himself innocent before the world. How idle the talk that this letter was a challange, and that this man desired to separate himself from his partnership to fight against these accusations! What cause was there for resigning, when Plymouth church believed in your innocence and you said you held it in the palm of your hand? All its members believed in you, and if you were going to send out a statement of your innocence, what fitter place than to issue it from the Plymouth pulpit? Was there a member of that congregation that would dispute your word? and was there a hard and bold disbeliever in the church who would doubt your word? Resign, strip off his strongest, brightest armor and for the purpose of a contest? Ah! no. If he contemplated a statement which should clear his honor, well and good; but if it was the truth, there was no need for Beecher to resign from the citadel of his strength. But when, the next day, he published a card exonerating Tilton in the eyes of the public, he did not contemplate this contest, for he would not have armed his adversary for the coming conflict. On the following day he resumed the policy of silence and continued on in his efforts to suppress the scandal until, at least, when there was no concealment to be further had, he adopted the course which he pursued before the Investigating Committee. The court here took a recess.

After recess, Mr. Beach continued his address, and said there was one statement in this letter of June 1, 1873, which had excited much comment. This was Beecher's declaration that he would write a statement which would bear the light of the Judgment Day. This was in accordance with the whole tone of the letter, which was full of sorrow, depression and gloomy forecast. Did this mean innocence, or a broken apirit resulting from the consciousness of a crime which it was hopeless to conceal? Referring to the letter from Moulton to Beecher, in which the former said the accused could stand if the whole case were published to-morrow, he argued that Moulton meant repentance and confession could wipe out Beecher's guilt and enable him to retain his position at the head of Plymouth church. He appealed to those members of the jury who had approached the confessional, if the glory and peace of forgiveness did not compensate for the humiliation of confession. If the idea of suicide had not been broached by Beecher, why did Moulton endeavor to discourage him in this letter from going whining into heaven, as showing a selfish faith in God? Counsel then argued against the idea that because a man, even a Christian pastor, had been guilty of sin he could not be reinstated when purified by repentance and confession. Referring again to the letter of contrition, Mr. Beach compared the expression of Beecher that Mrs. Tilton was "sinned against, not sinning," to the decaration of the seducer Robertson, in "The Heart of Mid Lothian," that Effie Deans was "guiltless of all but trusting a villian."

Counsel here entered into an eloquent defense of Mr. Moulton. He read the short statement which Moulton submitted to the Investigating Committee, and said: Was not Moulton, in devising means to suppress this whole scandal, acting in the interests of public morality, and would not every man have been gratified if he had succeeded? What had Moulton done to deserve the scorn and contumely of Henry Ward Beecher? Suppose he was the unprincipled knave he is represented to be, a heathen and thoroughly bad in all his qualities, why was it that when Mr. Tracy had got Tilton at the bottom of an abyssmal depth, which only the imagination of Mr. Tracy could reach, and had obtained Mrs. Morse and had Bessie Turner as a flying scout, why did not Moulton then desert Tilton and join Beecher? If Moulton was a soldier of fortune he would have followed the trail of profit and dangled at the ends of a bag of gold. But these epithets and denunciations of counsel's learned friends would not crush him, and however faulty he might be, he was true to his honor and friendship, and all the power of Beecher and his minions would not prevail against him.

Mr. Fullerton stated here, at ten minutes to four, that his learned friend would rest for the day, as he did not desire to enter upon a new topic of his argument.

Judge Neilson concurred, and stated that the jury did not desire to sit to-morrow and he was ill himself and would suggest that the Court and jury should have a day's intermission. This was agreed to by counsel, and the court then adjourned until Monday morning next.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Wife Murder at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 17—This morning, about nine o'clock, Jerry Monroe (colored), murdesed his wife in cold blood, by beating out her brains with a monkey-wrench. Deceased was thirty-three years old and a member of the Colored Baptist church. Her murderer is thirty-five years old, stoutly built with a small head, bull neck, ugly eye and ill-shaped mouth and nose. He looks like a brute. When visited in jail, two hours after his arrest, and told that his wife was dead, he exhibited little emotion, but expressed the belief that he would be hung.

BUNKER HILL.

Grand Celebration of the Centenary.

Review of the Military, Under Command of General Butler.

PROCESSION TO THE MONUMENT.

ORATION BY GENERAL DEVENS

More than Three Hundred Thousand Strangers in the City.

Illumination of the Monument and City—Social Festivities of the Evening—Banquet to General Sherman, Etc., Etc.

BOSTON, June 17.—Few of the 300,000 inhabitants of Boston, or of the 100,000 strangers who were quartered on the city last night, needed the clangor of the church bells or the thunder of the salutes of cannon to arouse them at sunrise to-day. The whole town was astir at early dawn, and the whistles of the locomotives that brought heavily laden trains in from the suburbs had already begun to resound across the causeways on the north and south of the city. All the freight business on all the railroads that enter the city is suspended to-day, and their passenger-carrying capacity is taxed to the utmost. As early as eight, some of the troops began to assemble on Boston Common, in preparation for the great review of the entire body of active Massachusetts militia by Governor Gaston, and the sidewalks and even the carriage ways in all that neighborhood were densely thronged. The decorations of the Common and of all the surrounding streets, are wonderfully effective. There are no puritanical neutral tints of color. Balconies, flagstaffs, arches, pavilions and even the trees are all resplendent with the gay and brilliant "Red, White and Blue."

After an early breakfast, I have walked over the latter part of the route which the procession will follow before it reaches Bunker Hill. The decorating of Washington street extension, from Cornhill on toward the Charles river bridge, is as effective as that around the Common. The entrance of the bridge is spanned with a flue arch, and appropriate inscriptions appear there, and at various places throughout Charlestown, informing strangers of localities in their relation to the events of the battle. But I notice comparatively few sentimental mottoes. The arch is inscribed: "Charles river. British sloop of war lay in this river and cannonaded Charlestown." At Moulton's Point there is an inscription pointing out the landing place of the British troops and giving the hour of their disembarkation. The redoubt on Breed's hill, where the monument stands, the line of the rail fence sloping to Mystic and the place on Bunker Hill where an attempt was made to fortify, and where Putnam tried in vain to rally the retreating Continentals, are all inscribed and are marked out as distinctly as the changes in the levels of the ground and its occupation with dwellings will allow.

The pavilion in which Judge Devens is to speak, covers a great part of the grass plat near the monument, and booths and pavilions of all kinds so encumber the neighborhood that the place is hardly recognizable.

The first feature of marked interest in the city proper, was a grand review by Governor Gaston and invited guests of the State and city, of the entire body of militia, home and visiting, at the State House. Major General B. F. Butler commanded the review. This was set for nine o'clock, but it was not till after eleven that the right of the procession was seen leaving the parade on the Common. A large stand was erected on the sidewalk, from which Governor Gaston, the Legislature and invited guests viewed the troops. The State troops were well received, but the genuine enthusiasm was reserved for the visiting soldiery, especially the Philadelphia regiment, the New York Seventh, the Maryland Fifth and the Charleston Light Infantry. The Maryland regiment bore the elegant flag presented to them yesterday, and as it passed by the stand, with the Marine Band at its head, playing "Hail to the Chief," was greeted with three cheers, General Hawley proposing them. The review lasted one hour and a half, and it is estimated that there were from fifteen to twenty thousand troops in line. The military division of the procession was over two hours in passing the State House, and was the finest display ever made by the State militia. Among the distinguished guests, were members of the Diplomatic Corps, Vice President Wilson, Generals Sherman, Burnside and Hawley, the Chief Justice of Supreme Courts, the Governor, Congressmen and Senators from Maine and Massachusetts, and the Governors of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Mississippi.

The formation of the grand procession was a work of great magnitude, and hardly a street of any account was without its section of the pageant in preparation. The streets through which the procession was to pass were roped off at the ends, and no vehicles were allowed in them during the entire day. At one o'clock the line was complete and the march for Charlestown began. The streets were one vast mass of people, and on Columbus avenue, through which the procession first marched, there were not less than 50,000 people. Such a sight has seldom been witnessed in the country, and never before in this city. Every house on the avenue was decorated with flags, streamers, banners or appropriate mottoes. The enthusiasm of the people was unbounded, and manifested itself by cheers, the clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs. Seats had been erected along the streets sufficient to accommodate thousands of persons, and the windows of houses were filled by ladies, who manifested their enthusiasm by waving their handkerchiefs.

The grand column was organized as follows: The Second Brigade, General Geo. A. Pearson commanding, had the right of the line, followed by the First and Third brigades. Next came the visiting troops, who were received with rounds of applause at every point. The greeting was a perfect ovation. The next division comprised the city and State governments, with their respective guests. Colonel Chase E. Fullan's division was escorted by the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and consisted of carriages with the orator and chaplain of the day, Justices of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, United States officers, various civil societies and veterans of 1812.

The greatest interest was manifested in the Fourth, or veteran, division, under the marshalship of Colonel Thomas L. Livermore, as it contained all the old organizations, including ex-Confederates, toward whom everybody appeared desirous of showing the warmest attention. Nearly all the organizations in this division antedate the Revolution. The Boston Ancients, having just celebrated their 238th anniversary and having served under the old Colonial Governors, led the division. Immediately following were the guests to whom Bostonians desired to do the honors of a revived brotherhood. The Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C., and the Norfolk Artillery Blues, of Norfolk, Va. The recognition all along the route, from their entrance into Columbus avenue until their withdrawal with the other veteran organizations, at Haymarket Square, was one continued ovation, and but for a change of position in the line from the advertised programme, the demonstrations over their appearance might have interrupted the progress of the division, so anxious were the people to tender them the hand of fellowship. The celebrated Eutaw battle flag, borne in the ranks of the Charlestonians, rendered their identity, when abreast of the multitude, unmistakable, however, and the public expressions were of the heartiest description.

The Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth divisions consisted of Lexington minute men, cadets from various New England towns, Boston school regiments, posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Catholic Total Abstinence societies, the Order of United American Mechanics and many other organizations.

The Ninth division was made up wholly of representations of the trade and business of the city, many leading mercantile houses, as well as the large mechanical establishments, contributing cars and wagons laden with goods and implements. In many instances the processes were shown by men actually at work. There were altogether over 700 wagons, drawn by 2,000 horses. The brewers alone had 100 teams in line.

The procession was four hours and ten minutes passing a given point, and was estimated at ten miles in length. The decorations along the route were generally elaborate. The greatest private displays were made in Columbus avenue (where were also stands for school children), Chester Park, Washington and Tremont streets; yet much was done in the business section through which the procession passed. The public buildings, places of historic interest, the clubs and hotels on the line of march were tastefully faced with bunting, and there were bits of history inscribed upon some. The old State House, near the scene of the Boston massacre, the first contact with British troops; Faneuil Hall, the cradle of Liberty; the old Christ church, from which the beacon light was hung that night that warned the country of the approach of the enemy; and the approaches to the monument grounds were among these. Crossing the old bridge into the Charlestown district, the procession passed under a triumphal arch, bearing the honored names of Prescott, Knowlton, Stark and Pomeroy, the heroes of Bunker Hill, and festoons of laurel were hung from the pillars, on which were painted scenes of the battle. The City Hall in School street, was faced with portraits of Warren and Putnam, with surroundings indicative of the part they bore in the initial strife.

In consequence of the delay in starting the procession, the commemorative exercises at the monument were begun at a much later hour than was intended. It was not until six o'clock that the large audience in the mammoth tent erected on the hill was called to order, and in consequence the exercises were curtailed to about one-sixth of the original programme. George Washington Warren presided, and introduced General Charles Devens, Jr., as the orator of the day. The oration was confined to a graphic description of the battle and an eloquent appeal for the burial of all political animosities engendered by the late war.

Mr. Warren, President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, gave a historical sketch of the society, closing his remarks by introducing General Sherman. In the course of his speech, General Sherman stated that to-day's pageant surpassed anything of the kind he had ever before seen. While the review of his own army, in Washington, at the close of the war, exceeded it in numbers, yet it was lacking in many of the attractive features of to-day's procession, and besides there was a lack of the spontaneous enthusiasm which characterized the entire march of to-day.

Succeeding General Sherman, Governors Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, Bedle, of New Jersey, Ingersoll, of Connecticut, Dingly, of Maine and Vice President Wilson made short addresses. Speaker Blaine and Senator Ferry were among the distinguished people present. Darkness caused an abrupt termination of the exercises, and the audience was dismissed with the benediction.

The number of strangers in the city during the day, is estimated by parties competent to judge, at between 300,000 and 350,000. About half of these depart to-night, nearly all the transportation facilities of the railroads having been massed in the city for that purpose. Long before the procession ended thousands of visitors rushed through the streets to the depots, where they found even standing room in the cars was not obtainable. Train after train was dispatched, and still the throng about the depots and filling all avenues thereto, seemed rather to increase than diminish. At a late hour many thousands, unable even to reach the depots, were compelled to postpone their departure until to-morrow.

This evening an informal reception, given by the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States to General Sherman, at the Parker House, was largely attended by distinguished guests and military visitors. The exercises were purely informal and exceedingly pleasant.

The Fifth Maryland Regiment was entertained at the Somerset Club. Various other military organizations are being entertained by the social and political clubs of the city.

At a late hour this evening the streets are thronged by crowds of people attracted by the brilliant illuminations of public buildings. The State House and City Hall are objective points, each presenting a brilliant spectacle of gas jets, transparencies and calcium lights. From each of the four portals of Bunker Hill Monument powerful calcium lights are displayed, reflecting their brightness far out upon the sea and adjacent country. Various residences and private buildings are illuminated, and there is a general display of fireworks throughout the city. The celebration of to-day has far exceeded any anticipations that could have been formed.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Conferring the Pallium on Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The Cathedral was crowded to-day on the occasion of conferring the pallium upon Archbishop Wood and raising the city to an archepiscopal see. A number of Archbishops and Bishops were present, including Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, Bishops Elder, of Natchez, Quinlan, of Mobile, Fitzgerald, of Little Rock, and Abbot Wimmer, O. S. B., of Latrobe.

Bishop Domenec, of Pittsburgh, was celebrant of the mass. Archbishop Bailey conferred the pallium, after receiving it from the hands of the Papal Ablegate. About three hundred clergymen were in the procession.

Ohio Unitarian Conference.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 17.—The Ohio Valley Unitarian Conference met here to-day, with a good attendance, Mr. Stanbon, of Indianapolis, President, and Rev. C. Noyes, of Cincinnati, Secretary. Among the notables present, were Revs. John H. Haywood, of Louisville, Jenck L. Jones, of Janesville, Robt. Collyer, of Chicago, and Mr. Snyder, of St. Louis.

This afternoon Rev. Mr. Noyes read an essay on "Ministers and Religion," which was generally discussed.

To-night, Rev. Alvin F. Baily was installed pastor of Unity church, Mr. Collyer preaching the sermon. An immense audience was present to hear him. The Conference will be in session several days.

CASUALTIES.

Child Killed by Lightning in Milford, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—During a storm at Milford, Clermont county, Ohio, this morning, a child of T. B. Elstun was killed and two daughters of E. Edwards severely burned by a stroke of lightning.

Railroad Accident—Two Men Killed.

ST. PAUL, June 17.—On the Northern Pacific Railroad, a regular train on the West Dakota division ran off the track yesterday, killing Fitzpatrick, roadmaster, and Charles Sanders, an old employee of the road. No passengers were hurt.

Explosion in Chicago—Four Men Killed.

CHICAGO, June 17.—As four workmen in the stone quarry and lime kiln of Stearns & Co., on Halsted and Twenty-sixth streets, this afternoon, were removing a blast of powder which had been laid yesterday but which failed to explode, the powder accidentally exploded. A terrible and fatal explosion took place. Peter Watch and James Brophy were terribly mangled and killed on the spot. The head of Brophy was blown off and carried a long distance through the air. Ludwig Brendle was badly injured, and died while on the way to the hospital. John Ready, the other workman, died in the hospital at 9 o'clock this evening. The deceased all have families and are old miners. The powder would not have exploded had the men used the customary precaution of wetting it before attempting to remove the charge.

Canadian Failures.

MONTREAL, June 17.—It is understood that investigations into the affairs of the Jacques Cartier Bank are satisfactory, and that arrangements will be made to enable the bank to resume.

QUEBEC, June 17.—Bank managers have decided to assist the firm of Benson, Bennett & Co. to enable them to continue business.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—Stationary or falling barometer, stationary temperature, southeast to northeast winds, veering to northwest, cloudy or partly cloudy weather and occasional rain, clearing in the afternoon.

The steamer Utopia, from Glasgow, has arrived at New York.

The steamer Manitoban, from Glasgow, has arrived at Farther Point.

The session of the Italian Chamber of Deputies has been prorogued.

Portugal has prohibited the introduction into that country and adjacent islands, of potatoes from the United States.

Terrible hail and rain storms are reported from Nebraska and Minnesota. Hailstones, the size of walnuts, fell and did considerable damage.

The cordial reception and generous hospitality of Boston to the Fifth Maryland Regiment was a general subject of comment in Baltimore throughout yesterday. It is most sensitively appreciated, and has kindled a feeling of friendship and gratitude among all classes as sincere as the hospitality of Boston has been generous.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Senor Sagasta and his principal supporters have professed fealty to King Alfonso.

The name of W. H. Ashley, of Nebraska, has been added to the Sioux Commission.

LOGANSPORT, IND., June 17.—Gen. N. D. Grover, the oldest Mason in Indiana, died at his residence, in Logansport, yesterday afternoon. He was the last surviving member of the first Grand Lodge of the State, and was eighty-two years old.

Postmaster General Jewell arrived at Milwaukee at noon yesterday. He visited the postoffice and then received a number of prominent citizens of the State, who called to pay their respects. He was afterwards entertained at a dinner at the new Hall House, at which Senator Howe, Senator Cameron and others made brief remarks. Mr. Jewell returned to Chicago last evening on a special train.

TRY Irish Flour.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Instructions for Sealing Bonded Cars—The President Decides Not to Send a "Herald" Correspondent With the Sioux Commission—Sherman's Memoirs Still the Subject of Discussion—A Long-Lost Letter Brought to Light.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1875.

Sealing Bonded Cars.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that the use of the safety wire and lead seal be suspended for two or three weeks, until proper instruments for compressing the lead seal, after it has been attached to bonded cars, can be manufactured. In the meantime the old glass seals will be used.

No "Herald" Correspondent on the Sioux Commission.

The President has directed, by telegraph from Long Branch, that the appointment of James R. O'Biem as one of the Sioux Indian Commissions, be revoked. O'Biem is an attache of the New York *Herald*, which paper has for years persistently misrepresented every act of the President and his administration. The President very properly has concluded that, under the circumstances, it is not the thing to have a correspondent of this journal occupying such an important official position.

Sherman's Memoirs.

The book of General Sherman continues to excite much comment in army circles. A high officer said to-day that Sherman had made himself the most unpopular man in the whole army.

A Lost Letter Found.

On the first day of March, of last year, Mr. O. H. Kelley, Secretary of the National Grange, wrote a letter to a gentleman in Iowa inclosing a draft for seventy-five dollars. The gentleman subsequently complained that he had not received the draft, and a duplicate was sent him. Yesterday the original letter, with the draft in it, reached Mr. Kelley, after having traveled around the country nearly fourteen months.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Visit to the Masonic Temple and Centennial Buildings—Bunker Hill Resolution Adopted—Resumption of Specie Payments Discussed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The members of the National Board of Trade this morning proceeded in a body to the Masonic Temple, where they were received by Grand Tyler Sir Harrison G. Clark, who escorted them through the building.

The regular proceedings were opened at 10 o'clock. Mr. Holden, of Milwaukee, rose to a question of privilege. He stated that thirty-two years ago to-day he had the privilege of being in Boston, where he witnessed the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. The speaker's heart was with the celebration in Boston to-day, and therefore he offered the following sentiment: "The National Board of Trade, now in session at Philadelphia, pauses in its consideration of questions relating to the commercial and industrial interests of our common country, and begs to offer to Boston, to Massachusetts and to the Nation at large its expressions of patriotic fervor, its love and devotion to the national life and its earnest hope that those liberties which the blood of Bunker Hill helped to establish, may never be abridged." Carried unanimously.

Mr. Henry reported a resolution that the National Board of Trade memorialize Congress to restore the law regulating rates of postage, to its former status. Adopted.

Mr. Stranahan moved for the reconsideration of the vote by which the subject of specie payments was postponed yesterday, which was carried, and Mr. Windsor, of Philadelphia, offered the following:

Resolved, That the present time, when commercial indebtedness is small, the prices of commodities low and the currency so excessive that large amounts of it are lying idle, presents a favorable opportunity for the institution of measures to restore specie payments.

Resolved, That such payment cannot be restored and maintained so long as a paper currency exists which can be used in legal payments, instead of specie.

Resolved, That this National Board of Trade therefore prays Congress to withdraw from circulation and cancel the United States legal tender notes, by instituting measures for that purpose at its next session.

Mr. Holden offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade expresses its sense of satisfaction that Congress has fixed a day for the resumption of specie payments, but that it cannot withhold its expression of concern that no well-considered methods have been adopted for the execution of the measure, and begs of Congress to place, at the earliest period possible, means in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury for the execution of the law providing for resumption at the time named.

This resolution caused some discussion, and finally was offered by its author as a substitute for Mr. Windsor's resolution.

The previous question on the resolution was then called, and resulted in bringing it before the Board. A motion to lay on the table was lost. The question on the adoption of the resolution was then taken, and resulted in yeas 31, nays 8. Recess.

At two o'clock the members of the Convention took carriages and were driven through the Park to the Centennial buildings, which they inspected thoroughly, after which they were taken to the Belmont mansion, where a banquet was partaken of.

CHICAGO.

Mullett's Opinion of the Custom House Job.

CHICAGO, June 17—Mr. Mullett, the former Supervising Architect of the Treasury, arrived in this city to-day and made an examination of the new Custom House building. He stated to reporters that the building was by no means in the condition it has been represented; that the cracks were entirely in the inside walls, and that for a few hundred dollars all the damage that had been done by the winter's frosts could be remedied and the necessary expense of rebuilding obviated. The stone used was of the finest quality and the most suitable for the work.

LOUISVILLE.

Breckenridge Memorial Services.

LOUISVILLE, June 17.—The memorial services in honor of John C. Breckenridge were held in Library Hall to-day, Governor Leslie presiding, with a long list of Vice Presidents. The oration was delivered by General Wm. Preston, of Lexington. To-night a Lodge of Sorrow is being held in the Masonic Temple, Most Eminent Grand Commander Albert Pike presiding.

FIRE RECORD.

Florence, New York—$60,000.

UTICA, June 17.—Tyrell Brothers' tannery, at Florence, Oneida county, has been burned. Loss $60,000; insured.

Ancaster, Ontario—$150,000.

ANCASTER, ONT., June 17.—The factory of the Ancaster Knitting Company was burned last night. Loss $150,000; partially insured. Two hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

A Breakfast for the Gods.

A Washington correspondent says: The age of extravagance does not culminate in mere costly attire, but extends itself to the table and its appointments. A breakfast given not very long since seems almost to smack of the days made glorious by the Arabian Nights. The eyes of the guests were greeted as they entered the breakfast room with a table spread with ripe fruits hardly yet in bud. Great luscious peaches looking temptingly up from among a bower of green leaves, pears golden and juicy enough to make one's mouth water, purple and white grapes, bananas, oranges, pomegranates, and plums. The surprised party took their seats, and upon being served to the fruit opened peaches to find some lovely article of jewelry conned within the perfect-looking stone within. In the bananas and pomegranates were necklaces and bracelets, and the plums resolved themselves into tiny vinaigrettes filled with rare perfumes. After this charming *mise en scene* ices and wine were served, the ices resembling in form and color stalks of celery and ears of green corn, while the cream partook of all the peculiar fancies bred in the ingenious brain of the caterer. Such a breakfast might have been originated by givers of banquets among the immortals.

The Maryland courts have just decided that the driver of a vehicle on the highway has the right to pass another traveling the same direction, but at a slower gait; that the latter is bound to give the former half the road to enable him to pass, and that if he does not he will be liable for any accident that may happen.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

PASSAGE OF THE EDUCATION BILL.

PARIS, June 17.—The Assembly has passed the Education bill by a majority of fifty-four. An amendment was adopted providing that degrees be awarded by a Board of Examiners consisting equally of State and free professors. This is considered as a victory for the Ultramontanes, as the free professors are clericals.

LONDON, June 17—The *Times* says the French University Education bill as amended, makes changes of immense importance. It gives the death blow to a system of educational despotism under which a secular and often sceptical body has hitherto shaped the higher teachings of young men who filled the professional chairs and made the laws of the country.

AMERICAN CENTENNIAL MEETING.

PARIS, June 17.—A meeting was held tonight, which was largely attended, to promote the exhibition of French products at the United States Centennial Exposition. General Sickles and Marshal Canrobert made speeches. Resolutions were adopted in favor of taking all possible measures to secure a worthy representation of France at Philadelphia in 1876.

England.

MORE FAILURES ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, June 17.—Several additional failures are announced this afternoon, mainly of houses engaged in East India trade, and more are believed imminent. There is a general feeling of disquiet in business circles.

LONDON, June 17.—The following failures of bill discounters are announced: Young, Borthwick & Co., John Anderson & Co. and J. C. Foulie. The liabilities of Young, Borthwick & Co. are stated at $12,500,000; those of John Anderson & Co. at $1,000,000. John C. Foulie's liabilities are not yet given.

Malcolm, Hudson & Co., financial agents of the Japanese Government, and A. Gonzales & Co. have suspended, and other failures are expected.

LONDON, June 17.—Messrs. Westhead & Co., of Manchester, have failed, liabilities $1,000,000. The failure is also announced of John Strachar & Co., East India merchants, Bishopsgate street, liabilities $1,000,000; and of Henry Adamson & Sons, ship and insurance brokers, Mark Lane, liabilities not given. It is understood that further suspensions will be announced to-morrow, including an important house.

Ireland.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM SHOOT A LITTLE FOR PRACTICE.

DUBLIN, June 17.—A shooting match for the Dublin Rifle Club's long range challenge cup, in which the American riflemen participated, took place at Dollymount today. The best scores were as follows:

Irishmen—Rigby 135, Hamilton 132, J. Rigby 125, Pollak 121, Miller 113, Johnston 119.

Americans—Fulton 131, Bodine 129, Dakin 127, Gildersleeve 123, Coleman 112, Bruce 117.

Total score—Irishmen 745, Americans 739.

The match was won by Rigby. The shooting to-day is regarded here as showing the comparative superiority of the Americans, considering that the match was mainly for practice and that this was their first visit to the scene of the coming contest.

Germany.

MEETING OF PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF ALSACE AND LORAINE.

STRASBOURG, June 17.—The Governor of Alsace and Loraine to-day opened the session of the Provincial Committee. He declared that the beneficial influence of the committee was increased the more thoroughly the principle was adhered to that the interests of the province were indissolubly bound to those of the German empire.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 17. — Steamship Brainschweig, from Baltimore, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, June 17, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾@93; for account 92⅞@93. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 106¾; do. 1867, 105¾; 10-40's, 104¼; new 5's, 103⅝. Railroads—New York Central 93; Erie 14¼@14¾; preferred 25. Tallow 43s 6d.

PARIS, June 17.—Rentes 64 francs 25 centimes.

FRANKFORT, June 17.—United States bonds—5-20's, 1862, 99.

LIVERPOOL, June 17.—Cotton steady; middling upland 7¼d; Orleans 7 11-16d. Sales of 16,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export and 8,200 American. Flour—Extra State 22s. Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring 8s 5d@9s 11d. Corn 32s 9d. Pork—Western 83s 6d. Beef 78s 6d. Lard 58s 6d. Bacon—City cured 48s 6d. Cheese—Fine American 56s. Tallow 41s 3d. Refined petroleum 9¼d; spirits do 7¼d.

ANTWERP, June 17.—Refined petroleum 26¾ francs.

SAYS an old book called "Bateman's Doome:" "In 1476 grasshoppers and the great rising of the river Isula did spoyle all Poland." And the "Gentlemen's Magazine," of 1742, says, "great damage was done to the pastures in the county of Bristol (England) by swarms of grasshoppers, and the like happened in the same year at Pennsylvania to a surprising degree. The same fact was also noticed then, "that they were infected with a parasite thicker than a horse hair and of a brown color."

The members of the boot and shoe trade of Massachusetts have pledged $25,000 for the Centennial.

FLOUR
GROCERIES
273
275
T.C.JENKINS
LIBERTY ST PITTSBURGH PA

THE GREAT

White River

AND

ERIN'S
IRISH
FLOUR
PATENTED
CHOICE

Complete Line

General Merchandise.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

IRISH SOAP!

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY Bridge Co., (Hand street.)—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Company (Hand street) will be held at the Company's rooms at the north end of the bridge, on MONDAY, July 5, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. An election for a President, a Board of ten Managers and one Secretary and Treasurer will be held immediately after the adjournment of the meeting.

R. K. WILSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, June 15, 1875.

RISING SUN FLOUR!

ALL ORDERS NOW IN FOR THIS FAMOUS FLOUR IN BARRELS WILL POSITIVELY BE FILLED BY MONDAY.

MINNESOTA FLOUR!

1,500 BBLS. OF BAKERS' KING & DECORAH TO ARRIVE BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD, AT THE REDUCED FREIGHT.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

Circular from State Superintendent Wickersham—Examinations.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCION,
SOLDIERS' ORPHANS,
HARRISBURG, June 12, 1875.

To the Principals and Managers of the Soldiers' Orphans Schools and Homes:

Vacation this year will commence on Friday, July 23d, and continue till Friday, September 3d, six weeks. All the children must return to school promptly at the end of the vacation, as a reduction will hereafter be made in the case of those who remain away even for a short time. The "thirty day rule" will no longer be applied to this class of absences.

The annual examinations at the several institutions may continue as may days as those directly controling them shall deem advisable, but the time of holding each examination must be made to include the day of visitatation by the State officers named below.

The State officers, when present, will conduct the examinations, calling on such persons to assist them as they may deem proper; and it is hereby directed that, in general, they limit the examination in the lower classes to some one branch of instruction, reserving most of the time for a more general examination of the higher classes, or the classes containing pupils soon to leave the institution.

The reports of the examinations will be made out as they were last year, by the officers of the several schools and homes, and forwarded to this department.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.

Special examinations will be held by the inspectors, as follows:

At Orphans' Home, Rochester, Tuesday, June 15, P. M.
At St. Paul's Orphan Home, Butler, Wednesday, June 16, A. M.
At Children's Home, York, Monday, June 21, A. M.
At Children's Home, Lancaster, Wednesday, June 23, A. M.
At Orphans' Home, Germantown, Thursday, June 24, A. M.
At Church Home, Angora, Thursday, June 24, P. M.
At Industrial School, Philadelphia, Friday, June 25, A. M.
At Educational Home for Boys, Philadelphia, June 25, P. M.
At St. John's Asylum, Philadelphia, Saturday, June 26, A. M.
At St. Vincent's Asylum, Tacony, Saturday, June 26, P. M.
At Catholic Home, Philadelphia, Monday, June 28, P. M.
At Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Tuesday, June 29, P. M.
At Orphans' Home, Womelsdorf, Friday, July 2, A. M.

REGULAR ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Superintendent will attend:

At Bridgewater, Friday, July 9, A. M.
At Soldiers' Orphan Institute, Saturday, July 10, A. M.
At Mansfield, Tuesday, July 13, A. M.
At Chester Springs, Friday, July 16, A. M.
At White Hall, Tuesday, July 20, A. M.
At McAlisterville, Wednesday, July 21, A. M.
At Mt. Joy, Thursday, July 22, A. M.

Inspector Cornforth will attend:

At Andersonburg, Tuesday, July 6, A. M.
At Loysville, Wednesday, July, 7, A. M.
At Hartford, Saturday, July 10, A. M.
At Mansfield, Tuesday, July 13, A. M.
At Mercer, Thursday, July 15, A. M.
At Phillipsburg, Friday, July 16, A. M.
At Uniontown, Monday, July 19, A. M.
At Dayton, Thursday, July 22, A. M.

Deputy State Superintendents Houck and Curry will assist at several examinations in different parts of the State. The county superintendents of the counties where the examinations are held will take part in them. Several principals of State normal schools have promised to be present.

Mrs. E. E. Hutter, Lady Inspector, will be present at a number of the examinations, as will also, it is hoped, His Excellency, Governor Hartranft, and members of the Board of State Charities.

An exhibition of industrial skill and a military drill will form a feature of the examinations. Drawing and copy books should be ready for inspection.

The examinations will be, as heretofore, public; and the authorities of the several schools are requested to invite, specially, the presence of superintendents, directors and teachers of common schools, members of superintending committees, soldiers, members of the Legislature, judges of the courts, clergymen, editors, and such other citizens of the several localities as have interested themselves in the work of educating our orphan children.

The examinations in the forenoon will commence as nearly as practicable at 9 A. M., and those in the afternoon at 2 P. M. Every arrangement should be made beforehand to prevent unnecessary delay. The regulations for vacation will be the same as heretofore.

J. P. WICKERSHAM,
Superintendent.

THE LAST OF THE WAR.

The Object Of Mr. Lincoln's Visit To City Point.

A Washington dispatch to the New York *Sun* says:

A gentleman attached to one of the foreign legations to-day told me the following interesting story: "I was, he said, "invited to accompany the party who attended President Lincoln to City Point a few days previous to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. It was pretty generally understood that the end had been reached, and that within a very few days Lee and his army would be captured or compelled to surrender; but I was not aware of the purpose of Mr. Lincoln's visit to City Point. A number of prominent gentlemen were in the party, and among them Senator Sumner, who, it was understood, was soon to be made Secretary of State. On the way down the river we received the news on board our boat that Mr. Seward had been thrown from his carriage and that his life was despaired of, and that, moreover, he had expressed an earnest desire to see the President before he expired. I think a dispatch to this effect was received by Senator Sumner. The boat on which the President was had the start of ours, and we did not overtake it till we reached our destination. I remember that Mr. Sumner lost no time in hunting up the President and inquiring about the message from Secretary Seward. Mr. Lincoln replied that he had received the news of the accident to Mr. Seward, and the message the then supposed dying man had sent to him; 'but,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'I cannot return. I have more important duties to attend to here.'

"The day was spent looking about and chatting, and Mr. Lincoln did not appear to be very much occupied or concerned about anything, and I was unable to imagine what important duties he had to attend to; but toward evening Mr. Lincoln excused himself, saying that he had some matters that required his attention, and taking with him a confidential telegraph operator who accompanied him, he went to the telegraph station, and was closeted there for several hours. The party returned that night, and on the voyage up I was with Mr. Sumner on board the boat which carried the President.

"In the course of the evening, while the party was conversing in the cabin of the boat, Mr. Lincoln said that he had a piece of news to communicate. 'It will in all probability be known to the world before we reach Washington; therefore, I can see no reason,' said he, 'why I should keep you in ignorance of what has happened.' Thereupon he drew from his pocket a parcel of papers and read the correspondence which had passed between himself and General Grant that afternoon. From this it appeared that the President had arranged by telegraph through General Grant the term's of Lee's surrender. I remember that the correspondence between Grant and Lee formed a part of what the President read, and the substance of Grant's replies was dictated in Mr. Lincoln's dispatches to him. It impressed me at the time that no discretion whatever was allowed to the conquering general, and that even the unimportant details of the surrender were looked after by the President."

Irish Flour,

in bags, now arriving. Every family should have it.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—MANAGER—OF BRANCH Depot in Pittsburgh, and to appoint subagents for a manufacturing firm whose product is of high class character, general use and gives universal satisfaction. The party appointed will be required to have a small amount of capital, sufficient for consignments. This is a valuable appointment to a suitable man. Address with full particulars, Gordon's Philadelphia Depot, 235 North Eighth street. (J. S. Pratt, Manager.)

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting, Rubber Belting and Hose, at THORP & DUNN'S, 144 Water street.

FOR SALE — SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—3 Planers and Matchers, 1 Surfacer, 1 Large 3-side Molder, 1 Power Mortiser, 1 8x20 Engine, 1 No. 2 Sturtevant Fan. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS —New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 30x36; twelve Portable Boilers, from 12 to 20 horse power; Engines from 4 to 80 horse power; one Hoisting Engine and Boiler. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE — TWENTY-TWO NEW and second-hand Engines and Boilers, 2 Portable and 1 small Upright; also, 1 Saw Mill, with Portable Engine. T. CARLIN, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE — NO. 245 ALLEGHENY avenue, Allegheny city. The House is nearly new, has 10 Rooms, is well planned and the neighborhood first-class. The Lot is 23 feet 9 inches by 140 feet deep to paved street or alley. Will be sold low and very accommodating terms. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE — FORTY SUPERIOR Second-hand Boilers, in good order, ranging from 30 inches to 44 inches in diameter; and 10 feet to 40 feet long; double-flued and cylinder. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 13 Water street. WATSON & MUNROE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR APPROVED property, 3-4 of an acre of Land on Negley avenue, Pittsburgh; also, 97½ acres of Land eight miles from the city of Pittsburgh, one-half mile from station on the A. V. R. R. The Land is Superior Farming Land, all under fence, lays very nicely, almost all level, and would suit a gardener, etc. There is a two-story House and good Stable, good Spring of Water, etc., on the premises. Also, 50 acres of Land in Moon township, Allegheny county, at a low price. For further particulars inquire of ED. WITTISH, Beaver Falls, or every Tuesday morning, at 91 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR ALLEGHENY CITY PROPERTY—The beautiful homestead of John Scott, Jr., on Pine Creek, 2½ miles from Etna Station, West Penn Railway. The property consists of 76 acres of ground in a high state of cultivation. One fine dwelling of 11 rooms, another dwelling of 4 rooms, with barns, stables and other outbuildings, with three of the best orchards of all kinds of choice fruits in Western Pennsylvania. Price $50,000. The buildings and improvements alone are worth full $20,000.

Also a few of those fine 5 and 10 acre lots are yet unsold. Will also be sold cheap, or exchanged for city property. Apply to

THOS. F. STEWART,
Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—FRONT AND Back Rooms to let, with or without board, at No. 60 Ross. Location central and pleasant.

FOR RENT — SMALL HOUSE — ON Sarah street, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward. Lot 144x125. Fruit Trees, Grapevines, &c. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire at Commercial office.

FOR RENT—ON HILAND AVENUE, East Liberty, a new House of 10 Rooms, Water, Gas, Bathroom, and all modern improvements. The House and Stable will be finished and ready for tenant by May 1st. The Lot is large and the neighborhood first-class. Price, $1,000 per year. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall, Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on Cliff street. Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, dry Cellar, 3 Bedrooms and finished Attic, Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. — For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS—THE Three-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 152 Center avenue, containing 9 large Rooms, with Gas and Water and good yard. House in best of order throughout. Apply at 154 Center avenue. Also, two Dwellings on Center avenue, each of 5 Rooms, finished attic and good cellar, both in first rate order. Rent, $20 00 per month. Apply as above.

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application for the pardon of JOHN BRUNER, convicted at No. 136 March Sessions, 1874, on an indictment for embezzlement, will be made to the Board of Pardons at the next regular meeting, in July, prox.

J. G. HEILMAN.

F

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SAINT PETERS BENEFICIAL SOCIETY, of the Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, S. S., Pa., will on SATURDAY, June 26, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, make an application to the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, of Allegheny county, for a Charter of Incorporation, pursuant to the act of Assembly approved the 29th day of April A. D. 1874. The object of said Society to be mutual relief and care of its members in cases of sickness, accident, distress and death.

A. WIEDMANN,
Attorney for Applicants.

F

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ FIFTH AVENUE BANK — DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, out of the net earnings of the last six months, payable on and after June 10th.

F. E. SCHENCK, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS.

NOTICE TO Creditors and Heirs.

ACCOUNTANTS and all other persons interested are hereby notified that at an ORPHANS' COURT to be holden at Pittsburgh, in and for said county, on MONDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following accounts will be taken up, Audited and distribution made to and amongst Creditors and heirs according to law, at which time and place you will please attend:

JUNE TERM, 1875.

NO.	ESTATE OF	ACCOUNTANTS.
1.	S P Mevey, dec'd	Richard Crooks.
3.	S'l C Burchfield, dec	E R Burchfield.
4.	Chas B Peterson, dec	Rachel Peterson.
5.	Dougal Carmichael, dec'd	H S Fleming.
6.	Henry McAleer, dec	W H Heiber.
7.	Sabina Sutton, dec	John R Sutton.
10.	Pat'k McCartan, dec	John Kearney.
11.	Sa'l Bridge, Jr, dec	A R Carpenter.
13.	Dr Th's F Dale, dec	Josephine N Dale et al.
14.	John Franz, dec'd	Frederick Maul.
25.	Albert Noll, dec'd	John A. Heffner et al.
26.	Jon T Childs, dec'd	A V Holmes.
27.	Christiana C Anger, dec'd	F W Steinert.
30.	Thos McClurg, de'd	Mary Ann McClurg.
31.	Magdalena Miller, dec'd	Anton Schmitt et al.
33.	Rev D Elliott, dec'd	Dr. Thos H Elliott et al.
34.	Sebastian Haid, d'd	Hannah Haid et al.
35.	Martha McClelland, dec'd	James Sample et al.
37.	Barbara Hillein, d'd	Anton Hillein.
39.	Mtha McCready, dec	R W Bell.
41.	Jos Sutton, dec'd	Jesse Weddell.
43.	Thos F Smith, dec'd	George Smith.
47.	Nic'las Schwab, dec	Martha A. Schwab.
50.	Philip Bigley, dec'd	Henry Bigley.
55.	J W Johnston, dec	Oliver Ferson.
61.	Joseph Haber, dec'd	Charles Hierholzer et al.
62.	JnoMontgomery, de	Robert Fleming et al.
64.	Mary Musser, dec'd	Andrew Shane.
65.	G E Warner, dec'd	Franklin Osborn et al.
66.	Jno R Abraham, dec	R B Abraham.
76.	AnnaPMcKown, dc	Wm B Lea.
78.	Walter H Ford et al	John A Danks, guard'n.
81.	Blanche Johns, dec'd	Mira H Johns, guard.
86.	W Deitrich, dec'd	Fred'k Deitrich.
87.	Lafayette Winebiddle, dec'd	W C Winebiddle.
88.	John Feldbusch, dec'd	Arch'd McBride.
91.	William Guy, dec'd	W H Guy.
95.	Henry Melaney, dec'	Alex Hilands.
96.	Cath Karber, dec'd	Wm Beilstein.
99.	Adam Reiter, dec'd	August Ammon.
100.	Robt J Dickey, dec	Wm A Sipe.
102.	Francis A Wernet, deceased	Jos Nixon.
109.	S'l B Robison, de'd	Robert B Robison.
110.	David Lynch, dec'd	Wm. Munhall et al.
111.	John Flinn, dec'd	John O'Keefe.
112.	Pet McDonald, de'd	Mary McDonald.
113.	Al Megowan, dec'd	David Riggs.
114.	Geo Lighthill, de'd	John Morrison.
115.	Dr Robt Wilson.....	Alex Bradley et al.
116.	WsM Williams, Jr.,..	Mary M Williams.
117.	John M Smith......	Frederick Roads.
120.	Caleb Russel, dec'd	Wm E Nesbitt et al.
121.	John Haslett, jr, dec	Joseph Haslett.
124.	Wm S Haven, dec'd	Helen M Haven.
125.	Jno McMurtrie, dec	Henry Strouss, guardian.
126.	Michael Keenan, minor, deceased	Joshua Rhodes.
127.	J Henne, dec'd	Joseph Lofink.

ALEX. HILANDS,
CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

F

USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP

KEYSTONE FLOUR!

One trial will convince you that it is the best Flour for the money.

SOLD ONLY BY

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, Flour and Seed Dealers.

RITER & CONLEY,

SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER,

BUILDERS OF

Oil Tanks, Blast Furnaces, Siemen Furnaces

ROLLING MILL STACKS, IRON ROOFING

And all kinds of SHEET IRON WORK

Also, Copper Work of Every Description.

OFFICE AND WORKS, 55 AND 56 WATER STREET,

M WP PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Cameron Special

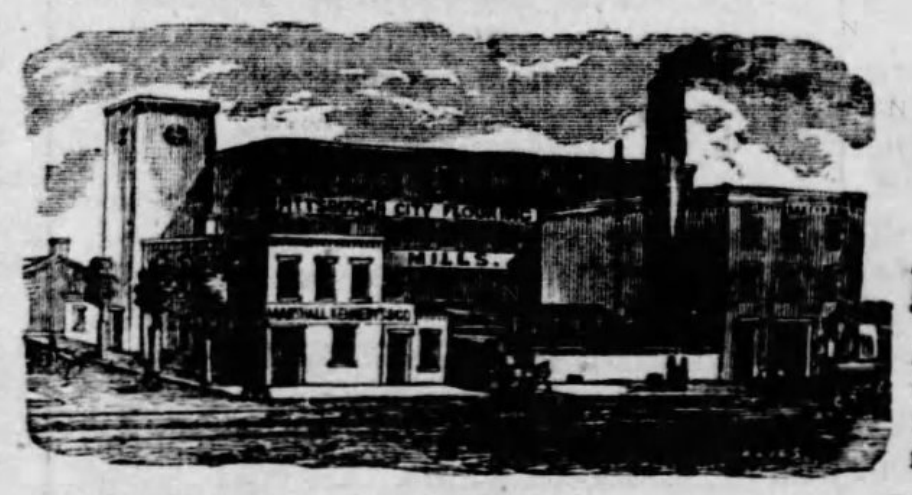
STEAM PUMP.

Cheapest and Best in the Market. Pumps Adapted to Every Duty.

☞ Circulars and Price Lists furnished on application

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,

FS No. 50 to 60 THIRD AVENUE, Between Market and Ferry Streets.



PURE KENTUCKY

Wheat Flours.

Marshall, Kennedys & Co.

Are now receiving, and have in transit, large Shipments of Kentucky White and Amber Wheats, from which they Manufacture

PEARL MILLS, 3 STAR,
PEARL MILLS, 2 STAR,
PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS,
THE ECLIPSE FLOUR.

PAPER. PAPER. PAPER.

FRAZIER, METZGER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Glass, Ham, Carpet, Baling Straw, Rag, Manilla, Printing, Lining & Roofing Papers,

PAPER BAGS' SATURATED FELT AND CEMENT.

Office and Warehouse, 82 Wood Street.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co

OFFER AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

Dry Goods and Notions!

AT LOWEST PRICES YET REACHED.

Merchants Will Find it to Their Advantage to Give Us an Early Call.

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

REMOVAL!

D. & F. S. WELTY.

Successors to WELTY BROS.,

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Mattings,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

Nos. 115 and 117 FEDERAL STREET,

Caldwell's New Building, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

INSURANCE.

SOLID INDEMNITY.

ASSETS.

Atlas, - - - $ 511,000
Glens Falls, - - 701,000
Penn Mut. Life, - 5,000,000

Property Insured Against Fire or Loss or Damage by Lightning.

JOHN D. BIGGERT, AGENT,

61 Fourth Avenue.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION NO. 1,

TO NOMINATE SHERIFF.

Notice is hereby given that an Adjourned Session of this Convention will be held at LIBRARY HALL, in the City of Pittsburgh, on

Tuesday, the 22d Day of June, inst., at 10 O'Clock A. M.

Tickets for admission to the Hall will be delivered only to the Delegates, Reporters of the Press and the Candidates. Tickets can be obtained from the Chairman of the Convention, No. 134 Fifth avenue.

D WM. BLAKELEY, Chairman.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING SOLD his entire stock of seasoned WHITE PINE LUMBER, piled corner Forty-third and Railroad streets, Seventeenth ward, to WILLIS BOOTHE, we have great pleasure in recommending him to our customers, and we would respectfully solicit for him not only the continued patronage of the late firm, but of the public generally, to whom he is well known as a successful and experienced Lumber Merchant.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

Having purchased from Mr. John Alexander his large stock of seasoned PINE LUMBER, I am now prepared to furnish, at reduced rates and on favorable terms, all descriptions of Lumber, in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders left at the Yard, corner Forty-third street and A. V. R. R., Seventeenth ward, or at Wm. B. McLean's Furniture Store, No. 85 Liberty street, will receive prompt attention.

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WILLIS BOOTHE.

Fruit Jars

AND

JELLY TUMBLERS.

J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,

☞ Near Sixth. 180 LIBERTY ST.

OTTO WUTH,

Analytical and Consulting Chemist,

99 WATER STREET.

EDEBURN & COOPER,

Civil and Mining Engineers,

SURVEYORS.

Office, 269 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

4p

1875. April. 1875.

NEW SPRING STYLES

SILK AND FUR

HATS!

FOR

Wholesale & Retail Trade,

JUST RECEIVED AT

Palmer's Hat House,

151 WOOD ST.

Pennsylvania Military Academy.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

SUNDAY, JUNE 13TH—Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. P. W. Mowry, of Chester.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17TH—Alumni Meeting at 2 P. M. Address by H. C. Bughman, C. E.

Address to the Corps of Cadets by Col. Thomas W. Higginson, THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 17TH.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18TH—Literary Exercises, 10 A. M.

Review and Dress Parade 3 P. M.

Artillery Drill and National Salute, 3 P. M.

THEO. HYATT, President.

NOTICE.

OLD CLOTHING.

The Highest Price paid for CAST OFF CLOTHING. Call or address

No. 6 Wylie Street.

WM. B. HAYS & SON,

PORK PACKERS.

BACON, MESS PORK, DRIED BEEF, LARD, LARD OIL, CARBON OILS,

CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

STAR-ANCHOR BRAND EXTRA SUGAR-CURED HAMS.

281 and 283 LIBERTY STREET.

1p

IN STORE AND FOR SALE,

2,000 bbls. Choice Brands Flour,
200 bbls. Rye Flour,
2,000 sacks Corn Meal,
300 sacks Graham Flour,
500 bush. Prime Peachblow Potatoes,
50 bbls. Pure Cider Vinegar,
200 boxes New York State Cheese,
128 bdls. Hoop Poles (for kegs).

I have in Store the largest assortment of choice brands Family and Bakers' Flour in this market, and am daily receiving large lots of Butter and Eggs and Country Produce, which I offer to the trade at low figures.

JOHN A. FINNEY,

112 SECOND AVENUE.

COLORS!

DRY AND IN OIL,

AT COST!

Having decided to discontinue the Sale of COLORS AND PAINTERS' MATERIALS, we offer our present stock at cost. The Stock is now full and complete, and we would be pleased to give quotations by mail or personally.

PENNSYLVANIA LEAD CO.,

Formerly Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz,

132 FIRST AVENUE.

WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize packages in the world. Single package, with elegant prize, post-paid, 25 cents. For other novelties send stamp. Address, F. P. GLUCK, New Bedford, Mass.

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

THE Democratic New York Court of Appeals decides that cumulative sentences are illegal, from which it is to be inferred that cumulative scoundrelism is not criminal.

IT IS now expected that the customs receipts for the year will fall about $4,000,000 below the estimates, and that the internal revenue receipts will rise about the same amount above.

IT IS just as well to bear in mind, when thinking over the matter of TWEED's release, that five out of the seven judges of the New York Court of Appeals are Democrats dyed in the wool. It may help to explain things.

A TERRIBLE drought is prevailing through some portions of Central New York, which threatens to cut down the grass crop fully one-half, and to very greatly damage other cereals should it continue much longer.

AT the Peninsula Fruit Growers' Association, which convened on Wednesday at Dover, Del., it was stated that the peninsula peach crop this year will reach six millions of baskets, of which four millions will be sent to market by railroad.

BOSTON yesterday witnessed perhaps the grandest and most imposing civic and military display ever beheld in this country. The entire procession numbered, it is estimated, fully fifty thousand persons, the route being over six miles long, and the column covering its whole length.

ACCORDING to the veracious Cincinnati *Enquirer*, "the Democratic party has undertaken to purge itself of the men who have brought disgrace upon it." Good. And now how long do you suppose it will be before Boss TWEED, the liberated convict, resumes his old place at the head of Tammany?

THE exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from New York for the week ending on Wednesday amounted to $5,672,819, against $6,880,537 for the corresponding week last year. The total exports of produce since January 1st this year are $110,836,324, against $131,451,353 for the corresponding week in 1874.

IT IS affirmed that the Roman Catholic dickering of the Democratic party in Ohio has injured it beyond estimate among the good, honest men of the rural districts. They do not care a snap for party lines, when the leaders deliberately try to sell out the precious privileges of free citizenship for a very paltry mess of political pottage.

THE seventh annual session of the American Philological Association will be held at Newport, Rhode Island, July 13, continuing three days. Members of the association, and others wishing to become members, who intend to be present, are requested to send notice of their intention to the Secretary, at as early a date as possible.

A NOTABLE event occurred at West Point yesterday, in the reunion of the Alumni Association. Generals LONGSTREET, FITZHUGH LEE, SMITH, and a great many more ex-Confederates were present. It was an auspicious occasion, and was the first visit of most of these men to the Military Academy since before the secession convention at Charleston, South Carolina.

GREAT satisfaction is expressed throughout Maine over the results of the Republican State Convention. Every part of the State was represented and the Convention was the most harmonious ever held in Maine. The nomination of General SELDEN CONNOR for Governor is hailed with enthusiasm by the younger portion of the party, and is every way acceptable to the older veterans. The Republicans of Maine open the campaign under the most happy auspices, and will achieve another signal victory in September.

REMARKING on the indictment found against ex-Internal Revenue Supervisor MCDONALD for complicity in the whisky frauds, the *Courier-Journal* sneers that he was "truly loyal." Very well. Then the action taken against him is the best evidence that could be given that the President is earnestly supporting the movement against the ring. MCDONALD was a warm friend of the President, and had more influence with him than any other Supervisor until he was found to be implicated in the late frauds. The fact that extreme measures have been allowed to take their full course is a sure indication that no leniency will be shown in any quarter.

GOVERNOR BROGDEN, of North Carolina, is a Republican, and more than once, by his straightforward promptitude and courage, has nipped the tricky schemes of the tar-heel reactionists in the bud. These, learning that he intended to visit Boston during the Bunker Hill centennial celebration, concocted a plot and procured the resignation of one of the judges of the Supreme Court, intending to offer it to the Lieutenant Governor, a rampant Democrat, as soon as the Governor was gone, and to obtain from him a new appointment. They then planned to go forward and fill several important offices in the same way. Learning of this Democratic programme, however, the Executive concluded that he would remain at home. This particular Bourbon chicken consequently remains unhatched.

THERE are few cities in the country whose situation, history, and condition show a more favorable record and results than Milwaukee, Wisconsin. It enjoys the advantage of having the best harbor on the western shore of Lake Michigan; its climate is unexcelled, as is shown by its tables of mortality, which are lower than those of any city west of Buffalo, and around it are some of the finest wheat growing lands of the continent. For many years it has been the leading Western point for the storage of cereals, and is to-day the greatest wheat depot in the country. Last year its receipts of grain of all kinds amounted to 31,293,269 bushels; of flour, the equivalent of 2,380,819 bushels, and of lumber 141,460,000 feet. Its shipments during the same period were, grain, 25,755,100 bushels; flour, 2,252,013 bushels, and lumber, 136,455,409 feet. Its manufacturing industries are also steadily progressing, and, taken altogether, it will vie with any city in the Union in point of energy, activity and solvency. It has a great and prosperous future lying before it.

THE Secretary of the Centennial Commission desires it to be understood that all applications of exhibitors for space in the Exposition should be made without delay. The reason for this request is obvious. An immense number of applications are already in, and in some departments nearly all the space has been applied for. There is not a shadow of doubt that every foot of available space will be taken in every department. In distributing or awarding the space, no discrimination will be made in anybody's favor. Some of the most prominent manufacturers of the country are impressed with an idea that because they are such they can come in at the last moment and take up the best places. That sort of delay would result in their being greatly mistaken. Neither will the commission award space on the theory of "first come first served." The intention is to get in all the applications, and then award the space in such a manner as to preserve as great a degree of uniformity as possible in grouping in the proper places. It can be readily understood that to award space to exhibitors now would result in confusion. But, above all, exhibitors should forward their applications as soon as possible. Applications from American exhibitors should go directly to the Commission.

THE traveling Southern correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, an unusually intelligent and careful observer, in his last letter to that journal gives some exceedingly interesting facts relative to the negro in respect to education. At the colored college at Atlanta, Georgia, he found negro youths making accurate translations of HOMER'S Odyssey, and students who showed remarkable attainments in mathematics and the other sciences belonging to the ordinary college curriculum; but he also found that the Democrats had exhibited bitter hostility toward appropriations for this college, and that it is only their powerful regard for the colored vote that has kept its doors open. He states, also, that the women who teach in it are socially ostracized, because they are "nigger school-teachers." Outside of this particular college, no adequate provision has been made for school purposes in Georgia, the Empire State of the South. For the education of a population between the ages of six and eighteen, of 218,733 whites and 175,304 blacks, an appropriation of only $180,000, or forty-five cents per head, is made, the result being that only one-fourth of the children have opportunities for primary education. In connection with this subject the views of BEN HILL, perhaps the most prominent leader of the Democracy in that State, concerning the present and future status of the colored race, are suggestive. They were expressed to the same correspondent. The color line in Georgia is sharply drawn, "so sharply," says HILL, "that all the white men except office holders, and a mere handful of others, of no influence and without following, are on one side;" adding, "the white voters are united, not against the negro, not to deprive him of his rights, but with a view to carrying the State for the Democratic National ticket in 1876." That is to say, the political rights of the negro are to vote as the white Democratic party tells him, or not to vote at all. "The negro will drop out of politics," says this exponent of the gospel of Bourbonism, "or rather he will drop himself out, and within five years he will vote just as his employer wants him;" which is as much as to say that he must be practically disfranchised, with the difference that it is to be made to appear that he is fettered by his own volition and not by intimidation. "As in the days of slavery," concludes this wonderful statesman, they will remain the manual laborers, because they are incapable of anything better." Such is the chivalrous and humane attitude of the lazy, shiftless, domineering class of which HILL is the representative, and the Democratic party the pliant tool, with regard to the position the negro is to be made to occupy under Bourbon rule. And thoughtful people everywhere will do well to reflect seriously upon it.

ALL the English manufactures are in a terribly depressed condition, the iron manufacture, which underlies the rest, being the worst off. The London *Times*, in a recent editorial, after bewailing the "shameful beating" which has been administered by Belgian and French competition in railway supplies, concludes that "the American iron market is no longer commanded by our exports, and our iron trade must bestir itself if it desires to command other markets, including the English, in which it has already found formidable rivals." In our own country, too, values of wares and merchandise are still shrinking, and until the cost of manufacturing is brought down more in keeping with the prices of goods, it is likely that capitalists will hesitate about embarking in new industrial enterprises. The panic, however, has about completed one of the most important of its curative functions. All the mercantile agencies and other authorities agree that the purification of credits is as perfect as it can be expected to become. There now remain to be reconstructed the relations of labor to employment, and then the rectification of the abnormal state of affairs caused by the speculations, wars, overproductions and bad financiering of the last ten years will have been accomplished.

THE speculators who have been trying a corner on wheat, in the expectation that the crop of this year will be short, will probably be notably out in their auguries. Throughout the South, as well as the West, the prospects are exceedingly hopeful. The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* of a recent date says: "The wheat crop of Upper Mississippi has turned out as well as the harvest of Georgia and Alabama, and we trust will aid materially in reducing the demand upon the Northwest and breaking down the Chicago 'corner.'" The Vicksburg *Herald* of last Tuesday says: "The breath of land planted in wheat last fall and winter was greatly in excess of any previous year in the history of the State, and the abundant yield per acre, taken in connection with the largely increased area, will make the amount harvested in Mississippi in 1875 equal to the amount garnered in any ten years previously. From all parts of Tennessee, too, we have cheering reports." The Selma, Ala., *Times* of June 12th says that the crop prospects in that section are the most promising it has had since the war. Indeed, from all directions the information is cheering, and present indications are that the people of the South will enjoy a season of remarkable prosperity this fall.

A RECENT paper by a distinguished civil engineer suggests the omission of the higher mathematics in the technical education of the engineer, or at least the propriety of deferring their study until after the usual preparation and a practical apprenticeship. Be this as it may, so long as mathematics are to hold their ground in our colleges and schools as a discipline, there is every reason why they should be so taught as to become also an efficient weapon for active service. Far more than the study of the dead languages, that of mathematics has a direct bearing upon future usefulness, and while for many young minds the disciplinary training of both is imperfectly recognized and undervalued, even while being imperceptibly acquired, there exists a feeling that this latter science which goes hand in hand with almost every branch of inquiry to enlarge the boundaries of our knowledge, and which is of inestimable service in all their practical application to the problems of every-day life, is, beyond interest and proportion, only a thing to drill the mind, and not at all a weapon for the drilled mind to use.

THE Troy *Times* has taken considerable pains to ascertain the capacity of our country for making stoves, the product, the sales, and the stock remaining on hand January 1, 1875, with the following results:

	No. of stoves.
Capacity of all the foundries in the United States	1,500,000
Quantity manufactured	852,400
Sales made	906,000
Stock on hand (from previous manufactures)	203,000

That paper is of opinion that there is a great desire on the part of manufacturers to over-estimate their business, both in product and sales, and that under what might be called a healthy trade there is at least thirty-three per cent. greater capacity for making stoves than the country requires, and says: "It remains for the manufacturer to reduce the excessive production for a short time, when a restored business will make the industry as it was before the panic, one of the most lucrative in the country."

POLITICAL.

State.

The Allentown *Chronicle* asserts that there are three Lehigh county officials who can't read, and that paper favors giving them a speedy opportunity to learn.

The Prohibitionists have nominated Mr. Pennypacker for State Treasurer; but there is little likelihood that he will ever pack a penny of the State's money, unless he fails to pay his taxes.

There was a small but enthusiastic attendance at the meeting of the Blair county Democratic Committee on Tuesday. The county convention was fixed for August 30th, and the delegate election for the Saturday previous.

It is said that a strong movement is making in Philadelphia in favor of taking the Democratic candidate for Governor from that city. John S. Morton, President of the Market Street Passenger Railway Company, is the favorite, but the name of ex-Mayor Daniel M. Fox is also proposed. If either of these gentlemen obtain any country support it will be entirely on the ground of expediency.

The Buffalo, N. Y., *Express* is of opinion that "the Republicans of Pennsylvania are entering upon the campaign with an excellent spirit that ought to encourage their brethren in all the other States. Not only has their State ticket been made up with sound judgment, but the county and other local nominations are placed upon the best men that can be selected for the respective offices. The natural result is an unusual degree of satisfaction throughout the rank and file of the party. Every man seems determined to make a good fight for victory."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Grasshopper literature is becoming a trifle wearisome.

A popular amusement in Nevada is matching rats to fight rattlesnakes.

Texas will have a surplus wheat crop, this year, of over a million bushels.

The prospect for abundant crops of corn, wheat and hay in Kentucky is most excellent.

Sensible. Iowa proposes to revoke the bounty on wolves and offer it for dog scalps.

A son of General Sam. Houston has been appointed United States Marshal for Northern Texas.

An Indiana convict the other day pegged out by swallowing a little awl. It was his last resort.

Fourteen hundred steerage passengers left New York in one day last week to return to Europe.

A Parisian bird seller advertises to teach parrots to talk sensibly. There's hope for Eli Perkins yet.

The New Orleans list of delinquent taxpayers covers nine pages of the New Orleans *Republican*.

There has been a marked decrease of consular receipts for the three-quarters of the present fiscal year.

A large printing house has been established by a citizen of Montreal at Rouse's Point, New York.

All vessels from American ports laden with potatoes are to be embargoed if within Russian or German waters.

Philadelphia rejoices in the prospect of an early possession of Story's colossal statue of "Liberty"—the largest in the country.

Long Branch has a new paper, named the *Surf*. It is edited by a man named Beach, but will only wave during the summer.

The Government is going to send two entomologists to the West to study the grasshopper and his habits, with a view to exterminating him.

"Half the gross receipts" is said to be Anna Dickinson's claim when she lectures for the advancement of women or for benevolent purposes.

The assessment of personal property in San Francisco foots up a total of $148,637,785, which is an increase over last year's assessment of $43,047,195.

The English people have got Watts on the mind, and are about to erect at Southampton a memorial hall as a compliment to the great hymn writer.

It is a singular fact that cold water, when introduced into politics, invariably becomes one of the fiercest issues that politician or conventions can handle.

The Sacramento *Record* says there is not a day that large numbers of persons do not return to the East, having been unable to find remunerative employment.

Mayor Wickham, of New York, who cut down the wages of the Central Park laborers, has just sent in two bills, one for $95, and the other $125, for carriage hire.

A Nashville cat the other day gave birth to seven kittens linked and concatenated together, forming a perfect round ball with seven heads well displayed. They are still alive.

Dark blue is the color of the new five cent stamp, and the contractors are ordered to commence printing them at once. The Department is now prepared to receive and fill all requisitions of postmasters for these stamps.

Under the ruins of an old castle in Germany there was recently found a hen's nest full of eggs. They had been there twelve hundred years, hidden from the light, and the air, and the changes of temperature.

An international conference on the best way to collect a revenue from sugar has had several sittings at Brussels. England and France supported the excise system, which the Belgian Government peremptorily rejected.

A number of prominent English statesmen are trying to establish a department of commerce and agriculture, under the management of a Cabinet minister whose special business it shall be to look after those great interests.

A machine for writing spoken words has been invented. It is about the size of the hand, and is put in connection with the vocal organs, the instrument recording their movements upon a moving band of paper in dots and dashes.

A grand temperance conference of the members of the Dominion Parliament, members of the local Legislatures, clergymen of all denominations, and delegations from all temperance organizations in Canada, is projected at Montreal for September 15.

Among the instructions issued by the commander of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, for observance during the trip to Boston, was one directing every man to "wear on the inside of his hat a sponge saturated with water as a necessary protection from the sun." The boys have since telegraphed for their overcoats.

PERSONAL.

Robert T. Lincoln, of Chicago, has been appointed guardian of his mother's estate, she being insane, under bond of $150,000.

There is some splendid Saratoga material going to waste for $1 50 a day on a Western railroad, where Earl Duke Le Roy is using pick and shovel instead of doing the agreeable for a millionaire's daughter.

It is stated on what seems to be good authority that the recent suicide of Captain Wm. H. Brown, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, was in consequence of the marriage of General Rucker's daughter to General Sheridan, the deceased having been deeply attached to the young lady.

Carruth, the Vineland editor, shot by Charles K. Landis on the 19th of March, is recovering rapidly—albeit with a large pistol bullet in his brain. His case is at once phenomenal and instructive. The peculiarities of his vision, taken in connection with the nature of the injuries to the optic nerve, are held to establish the truth of the theory of sight as at present accepted. He has, moreover, acquired what may be called a new eye-power, and can see objects at a distance discernible to no ordinary sight. Charles K. Landis, "the philanthropist," promises, even by an act of anger, to contribute very important knowledge to the world.

An aged gentleman, evidently staggering under a mental complication of Joshua, Lear, and Second Adventism, last Tuesday made seven trips around Kansas City, seated upon a milk-white steed, and clothed in raiment which had been dyed in blood—a demonstration intended as a preliminary feature of the assumption by a momentarily-expected king of political power in Missouri, and which created the wildest excitement among the small boys of the town. When the Kansas City church bells drove their sound-waves through the grasshoppery air, and his liege came not, it is telegraphed that the feelings of the dishonored prophet were marked below cost, and that he said unto the publican with whom he fared that his spirit was vexed, and that he desired to die.

The iron safe lately taken from the wreck of the ill-fated United States ship-of-war Cumberland, run into and sunk by the Confederate ram Merrimac, in Hampton Roads, in 1861 is now on exhibition in Norfolk. While Captain Brown was searching for the spot where he supposed the safe to be, he stumbled against what he supposed to be a log of wood, but what he was subsequently horrified to find was the ghastly remains of a man, hardened and petrified into stone, standing solid and erect, a lone sentinel, watching, as it were, the treasures of the deep, surrounded by the bones of his lost comrades who died with him whilst vainly and nobly battling for the preservation of their good and beloved old ship. It was when endeavoring to raise this strange object out of its grave of mud he found the safe.

The spectacle of a dead man walking round the streets is rather unusual,—so Worcester, Massachusetts, thought, the other day, when she saw Brakeman Frederick Bates, of the Norwich road, who fell from a woodpile, Saturday, and was reported dead from a broken neck. It appears that, after the accident and he had been pronounced dead, a faint breathing was noticed. He was taken to the hospital, and an examination showed that the upper vertebra of the spinal column had been dislocated, which being "fixed" the dead awoke. He sauntered out into the streets and to his boarding-house as usual, where he caused great sensation, though, when they saw him eat, "they did believe." The climax was the meeting of the living-dead and his relatives and friends, who had come from Webster to convey the body home, among them his intended, in deep mourning.

Blackwood's Magazine says that since 1860, when America entered the money market as a borrower at a prodigious rate, the indebtedness of the whole world has increased at a rate of two hundred million pounds a year. It then goes on to say: "If this average is kept up, in twenty-five years more the total debt of the world will reach ten thousand millions, the interest of which, taken at the average rate of five per cent., will amount to the present aggregate public revenues of all the States of Europe and North America." But then there is a chance that *Blackwood's Magazine* may have made a mistake in its calculation.

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

Duration of the Term—Re-Eligibility.

NO. III.

Members of the House of Representatives, especially, being more immediately responsible to the people, no matter to what party they belong, are never willing to enlarge executive discretion. As regards the expenditure of public money, executive estimates are narrowly scrutinized, and often cut down below the imperative needs of the public service. It is well that it is so, but it shows the entire dependence of the executive on the legislative power. What warrant is there, therefore, for the statement that "the executive has been the unsoundest part of all free governments and is the vulnerable part of our own?" Even when the President is in accord with the majority in Congress and the recognized chief of the dominant party, his real power in the dispensation of official patronage is much less than is generally supposed. There is a large class of persons devoted to business, literature and professional pursuits, who, however well informed as to the theory on which the Executive Department is constituted, have very little knowledge of its practical workings; and they will hear with surprise, perhaps with incredulity, that the only part which the President of the United States ordinarily performs in conferring office is the signing of his name to the commissions of appointees. Of the eighty thousand persons holding office under the Government of the United States the President appoints, of his own will and as his own act, the seven members of his Cabinet, probably a few of the foreign ministers, occasionally a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and, in rare instances, some persons personally known to him or well recommended by friends in whom he has confidence, to some offices of lower grade than those above mentioned. Practically this is the limit of the exercise of his power of appointment to office. All the other offices of the Government are in fact filled by the members of Congress. The representative from each district has the disposal of all the offices of a local character in his district. Senators are allowed to fill offices, the duties of which are exercised over territory embracing more than one Congressional district. In practice the member of the Lower House names the various postmasters, collectors and assessors of internal revenue, storekeepers and other public officers whose functions are confined to the limits of his district. United States attorneys, marshals, surveyors of ports, collectors of customs, postmasters in such cities as New York, Philadelphia, *et cetera*, are appointed by the Senators of the States in which the offices are situated. The right of the member of Congress to control the dispensation of executive patronage in this way is so well understood, and has been in practice so long conceded, that a failure to obtain from the Executive a ratification of his designation of a person to office is regarded as equivalent to political and personal ostracism. Every public officer knows very well, except in the few cases which we have stated, that he is indebted, not to the President for his official station, but to his representative or the Senators of his State as the case may be. The paramount allegiance of the office-holder is not to the President, whose commission he holds, but to the member of Congress who procured it for him, and the member of Congress who cannot control the appointments to office in his district, if he belong to the dominant party, will soon cease to be a member of Congress. All the public officers of the United States may be classed with reference to the appointing power as follows: First—those who hold the President's commissions; second those appointed by the heads of departments; and third—clerks and others in subordinate positions in the various postoffices, revenue offices, *et cetera*, who are appointed by the postmaster, collector or other officer in charge of the particular office. The influence and controlling power of the member of Congress extends equally to each of these classes. Nearly all of the clerks in the large postoffices throughout the country, in the offices of the collectors of customs in the large cities, and in all offices where clerks are needed, are either the appointees of members of Congress or hold their places by their sufferance. The same is true in reference to appointments made by the heads of departments. The nominations are made by members of Congress and simply ratified by the appointing power. The usage is so general and has so long existed as to have become a prescriptive political right which neither the President nor the heads of departments can combat nor disregard. Doubtless "the army of office holders, eighty thousand strong," exercise a powerful political influence, but it is an influence which operates in favor of the member of Congress and strengthens the Executive, if at all, only in a subordinate way. It is perfectly well known to ever one in office at the time that the Federal officers connected with the Treasury Department in 1864, were opposed as a body to the reelection of President Lincoln, and in favor of Mr. Chase, who was then a candidate for the Presidency; and it has been frequently stated as a well authenticated fact that a majority of the Republican members of Congress did not desire the renomination of President Lincoln. More than one-half of all the offices in the country are connected with the Treasury Department; and when it is considered that the great majority of these were opposed to Mr. Lincoln, led on by a large number, if not a majority of his party in Congress, his unanimous renomination by the Republican party affords striking evidence of the strength of the popular will, and of the weakness, and even futility of the strongest political combinations to control it. In a word, the experience of the last forty years, and, notably, of the last fifteen years, has shown that the Executive has very little control over the office holders of the country, and that the President himself is controled, no matter what his personal force of will and character may, by the members of the National Legislature in the exercise of the power of appointment to office, and is, in fact, reduced to a sort of legislative thraldom, which he cannot throw off. The usage indeed has been pushed so far, that even the member of the opposite political party can so far control appointments in his district that office will not be conferred on any who is objectionable to him as an individual. While he may not secure office for his political friends from the administration with which he is not in accord, he is allowed to decide between his political adversaries seeking the place. I would not be understood as condemning the Congressional patronage which is actually exercised in the manner above referred to. The practice has grown out of the necessities surrounding the Executive, and is, perhaps, upon the whole, advantageous to the country. Neither the President nor the heads of departments can personally know or obtain reliable information, in the majority of cases, respecting the qualifications of candidates for office. The custom early obtained of referring applications for office to the members of Congress for information, and the recommendation of the immediate representative of the district where the office was located, had great weight in determining the appointment. This custom in time ripened into something like a prescriptive right, and the recommendation of the member of Congress, at first intended for the information of the Executive, has in our day assumed the character of an imperative demand which the Executive may disregard only at the risk of disaffection with his party in Congress, and consequent embarrassment to his administration. Our purpose is merely to show that the President has practically very little part in the matter of appointments to office, and that by far the greater amount of official patronage is actually dispensed by the members of the legislative branch of the Government. A glance at the organization of the army and navy will show still further limitations on the appointing power as respects these branches of the public service. All of the cadets at West Point military school and all of the midshipmen at the Naval Academy at Annapolis are appointed by members of the House of Representatives, except the twelve appointments at large which are by law vested in the President, and the few apprentices who find their way into the latter establishment on the designation of the Secretary of the Navy, after having undergone a meritorious examination. The graduates of the military and naval schools go into the army and navy with a rank determined by law, and succeed to higher ranks by certain rules of promotion also established by law. It is quite true that the President has the power of appointment to fill the higher places in the army and navy, but the power as in civil cases is also subject to the concurrence of the Senate. The Senate has always been tenacious of its executive power and there are many notable examples in our history of the rejection of Presidential appointments in the different branches of the public service. In every controversy between the Executive and the Senate in respect to appointments, civil, military and naval, the former has been defeated, except in a few instances where the President was sustained by a decided majority of the people. President Jackson was able to secure the subsequent ratification by the Senate of a few appointments which had been previously rejected by that body, but only after a change of nearly one-third of the Senate as the result of popular elections.

The above brief review of the executive administration at different periods of our history is, it is thought, sufficient to satisfy the impartial reader that the Legislative department is, as it ought to be, the strongest branch of our Government, and that the Executive, although in theory a co-ordinate branch of equal dignity and power, is in fact dependent on and subordinate to the legislative branch. If as some think there is a tendency in the Government of the United States to a centralization of power, the origin of it will be found in Congressional action and not in the administration of executive power. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments have added largely to the powers of the General Government, but the Executive is the mere minister of Congress in the execution of the increased powers.

The evils supposed to attend the frequent recurrence of Presidential elections are for the most part imaginary. The scenes of wild disorder and violence and the corrupting influence of the expenditure of large sums of money in bribing electors, which have disgraced English hustings, have been witnessed and experienced only in exceptional cases in our country. Indeed, in the this respect American people have made a hopeful progress, especially within the last forty years. The personal vindictiveness manifested in fierce denunciation and atrocious calumny, which characterized some of our early Presidential campaigns, has in large measure disappeared and given place to a moderation and fairness of political discussion which, was unknown in the early days of the Republic. What are our quadrennial elections but a grand national assize for the trial of public servants and for holding them to rigid accountability? The general policy and each specific act of the administration, its sucess or failure in the enforcement of the laws, the manner in which it has vindicated the national honor or interest, the purity and vigor of administration, the abilities, virtues or shortcomings of the chief and subordinate executive officers are all brought into review before the people and the question is one of approval or condemnation. The scrutiny is close, searching and severe, and ought to be so. Those who appeal to the people for a continuance of public confidence ought to be made to pass through the ordeal of popular trial. This is a wholesome exercise of popular power, and it keeps alive that sense of governmental responsibility to the people which is the foundation of our institutions. We have no irresponsible public servants. Our mode of enforcing responsibility is by the popular elections; and why should a chief magistrate who has appeared before the august tribunal of the people and obtained the approval of the popular judgment be declared incapable to render further service in the highest office of the nation? He may be the nation's first choice. He may be pre-eminent in virtue, capability, integrity, patriotism and that title to popular confidence and esteem which comes from distinguished public services. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson were such men. In the judgment of a majority of the people of our day, President Lincoln was such a man. Each in his day was tried and found not wanting, and each was honored with continued public confidence in his second term of office. Did the people of the United States make a mistake in re-electing these distinguished citizens or any of them to the Presidency? If so the error must have been in the precedent made and not in the re-election of particular officers. Nobody doubts that each one of the distinguished Chief Magistrates above referred to by name served his country as well in his second term as in the first. Certainly two of them, Washington and Jefferson, did not desire re-election. It does not appear that Madison used the power of his office or otherwise intrigued for a second term. Monroe was unanimously re-elected, and General Jackson yielded only to the imperious demand of the most powerful political party we have ever had in the country. President Lincoln's renomination was the spontaneous act of a majority of the people. Suppose that each of these had been ineligible after a service of a four-year term in the Presidency. Does any one think that the people would have consented to continue the ineligibility clause to the exclusion of the favorites of the nation? Is it in accordance with American institutions and American ideas of self-government that the most deserving citizen should be disqualified to be President of the United States only because he has served his country four years in the Chief Magistracy, and perhaps with the greatest merit and acceptance? Indeed, the opponents of re-eligibility to the Presidency have no better foundation for their objections than a distrust of human nature, which strikes at the root of popular government itself. The common sense of the American people, enlightened by eighty-five years of experience, now rejects—and has always rejected, the weak, selfish suggestion that there is no disinterested patriotism in the country. They continue to trust and to act on that principle, which has been the rule of judgment for the individual and the nation from the beginning of the world—"By their fruits ye shall know them." They will have no practically irresponsible Sexennate or Septenate. The servant of the people must answer to the people. Four years is too long a term for an unworthy chief magistrate. It is long enough for the best one to serve without an appearance before the sovereign tribunal of the people and a renewal of public confidence.

But while the people have no selfish distrust, they have no blind confidence. The example of General Washington in declining to become a candidate for the Presidency for a third term was but a reflex of public opinion, and has practically limited eligibility to the Presidential office to two terms. The precedent, followed for nearly eighty years, has all the force of an express constitutional inhibition. No citizen has ever been a candidate for the Presidency for a third term. No wise man will ever be. The people will never recognize the claims of any man, any family, any class, to a continuance in the office beyond eight years. Not because such pretensions is dangerous to the liberties of the country, but because it is anti-American, anti-Republican, contrary to the genius of our institutions and the hallowed traditions of the people.

The "third term" cry has been repeatedly raised since 1789. It was first heard during the second term of President Washington, whose sincere desire to be relieved of executive cares was discredited in the circles of the opposition to his administration. The political and personal enemies of Thomas Jefferson never gave credit to his oft-repeated ardent wish to return to the retirement of private life. It was afterward charged that the Presidency was in danger of falling under the control of certain family and State interests, and Virginia was supposed by some to have acquired an undue ascendency as respected the Presidential office. Gen. Jackson was charged with ambitious purposes which would not be satisfied with two Presidential terms. Our past history shows how baseless were the charges, how senseless were the fears. A similar cry has been started in reference to the present Chief Magistrate, equally without foundation in fact, but so loud and persistent as to have arrested the attention of political conventions, and called forth resolutions vindicating the "unwritten law" on this subject. The able and patriotic letter of the President has silenced the clamor of his political and personal enemies, and it is to be hoped settled the third term agitation forever. ******

The editor of the Brunswick (Me.) *Telegraph* has been investigating the matter of the size of some of the French Canadian families employed in the mills at that place, and gives a few of the facts he has ascertained. He says: "There is a family at work in the cotton mill which consists of father and mother and twenty-four children, all the children large enough being at work. The woman is the fourth wife. A brother of the husband living with his fifth wife in Montreal, has twenty-five children. Three families arrived here last week, to go to work in the mill, and they number, all told, thirty-seven persons. A lady friend of ours, a few days since met a French woman, who, looking at the babe in the carriage, said to our friend, 'I have got fifteen of those.' The only possible reply of the lady with the one babe was, 'Gracious!' Ten and twelve and fifteen children are by no means uncommon in the French Canadian families, but twenty-four is a little above the average."

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The stomach is the commissariat of the physical system. It furnishes the natural sustenance of every organ. If disordered, the whole body languishes; but, however affected, its tone and vigor may always be restored by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The regularity in its operations which this grand tonic alterative establishes is the most direct means of obviating physical debility, impurities of the blood and affections of the discharging organs. We know that if digestion or the habit of the body is obstructed, the physique is weakened in consequence of insufficient conversion of the food into blood; and it is equally certain that the refuse of the system not being wholly thrown off, is sure to contaminate the vital fluid and surcharge the bowels and kidneys with vitiated matter which weakens and inflames them. The Bitters, by strengthening the organs of discharge, cause them to act vigorously, and thus liberates the pent up waste which would otherwise work incalculable injury.

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Near Bedford Springs.
W. CHENOWETH..........Proprietor.

This House has been greatly enlarged and newly furnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Hot and Cold Baths. Hacks run constantly between the House and Springs. Mineral Water kept constantly on hand. Terms moderate. MWF

HOTELS.

SHIELDS HOUSE,
NO. 7 SIXTH STREET,
Near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
STAHLMAN & McCOY,
PROPRIETORS.

Has recently been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and REFITTED and all the modern improvements added.

Board per day, $2 00; per week with fire, $8 00; without fire, $7 00.

The patrons of this House are assured that no attention necessary to their comfort will be overlooked.

L. GLESENKAMP,
Carriage Manufacturer,
Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty St.
LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS,
IN THE CITY.
LEATHER TOP JAGGERS, $175.
All Work Warranted to be of the Best Material and Finish.
Eastern Made Carriages always on hand.
Repairing of every kind Executed Promptly. TOP

For Sale.
WHEELBARROWS,
For Railroad Contractors, Brick Makers, Stone Masons, Stores and Gardeners, manufactured in large numbers, and for sale cheap, at
Duquesne Wagon Works,
Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, two squares below Suspension Bridge.
F C. COLEMAN & SON.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED for incompatibility, etc.; residence unnecessary; fee after decree. Address P. O. box 1037 Chicago.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE." CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after SUNDAY, JUNE 6th, 1875, Trains on this Road will Depart and Arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Uniontown Ac.	6:25 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:45 a m
Through Mail..	8:25 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:30 a m
McKeesport Ac.	9:55 a m	W. Newton Ac	8:15 a m
McKeesport Ac	3:15 p m	Uniontown Ac.	9:45 a m
Uniontown Ac.	3:45 p m	Express	11:35 a m
McKeesport Ac	4:30 p m	McKeesport Ac	3:00 p m
W. Newton Ac	5:15 p m	Uniontown Ac.	5:40 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:25 p m	McKeesport Ac	6:10 p m
Through Ex.	7:15 p m	McKeesport Ac	7:40 p m
McKees't Owl T	11:15 p m	Through Mail..	8:30 p m
McKees't Ch T.	12:45 p m	McKees't Ch T.	10:05 a m

Mail and Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday. Express Trains daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore Philadelphia, New York and all points east.

General Ticket Office, 42 Fifth avenue.
E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.
SAML. C. HOUGH, Genl. Passenger Agent.
Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.
General Ticket Office, 55 Fifth avenue.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after SUNDAY, May 23d, 1875, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 2:36 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 11:35 a. m., Philadelphia 3:35 p. m., New York 6:45 p. m.

Day Express daily, at 7:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:55 p. m., Philadelphia 6:20 p. m., New York 9:15 p. m., Baltimore 6:35 p. m., Washington 8:17 p. m.

Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:41 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:10 p. m.

Atlantic Express, daily, 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p m, Philadelphia 3:10 a m, New York 6:50 a m, Baltimore 3:05 a m, Washington 6:20 a m.

Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:20 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:20 a m, Philadelphia 6:45 a m, New York 10:10 a m.

Fast line daily, at 7:41 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 3:45 a m, Philadelphia, 7:35 a m, New York 10:25 a m, Baltimore 7:35 a m, Washington 9:02 a m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:06, 6:41, 10:21, 11:46 a m, 2:41, 5:41, 6:11 and 11:11 p m. Sunday, 12:51 p m.

Brinton Accommodation, 5:01 and 9:26 p m. Sunday, 9:26 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation........................7:11 p m
Johnstown Accommodation..........................3:31 p m

MAIN LINE WESTWARD

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday..................1:21 a m
Fast Line daily, except Monday....................1:41 a m
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday..6:56 a m
Cincinnati Express daily............................7:11 a m
Pacific Express daily................................1:41 p m
Way Passenger daily.................................8:31 p m

Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 8:21, 9:01 a m, 1:21, 2:41, 5:46 and 7:51 p m. Sunday, 10:01 a m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:36, a m, 7:11 and 11:51 p m. Sunday, 7:11 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation........................9:21 p m
Johnstown Accommodation..........................10:41 a m

SOUTHWEST PENN. RAILWAY.

Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 8:26 a m.
Connellsville Accommodation, daily, except Sunday, 6:06 p m.
Trains arrive from Connellsville at 9:41 a m and 6:46 p m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, City Time:

Mail Train, connecting for Butler..........6:36 a m
Express, connecting for Butler..............2:36 p m
Freeport Accommodation, 9:21 a m, and 5 01 p m.
Springdale Accommodation, 11:31 a m, 6:16, 8 41 and 11:21 p m. On Sunday at 12:51 and 9:21 p m.
Market Train for Butler............................3:31 p m

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):

Express, connecting from Butler..............10:11 a m
Mail Train, connecting from Butler...........5:51 p m
Freeport Accommodation, 8:06 a m and 1:36 p m.
Springdale Accommodation, 6:51 a m, 3:49 7:11 and 11:16 p m. On Sunday at 9:51 a m and 7:01 p m.
Market Train from Butler............................9:11 a m

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

On and after MONDAY, May 24th, 1875, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, (Pittsburgh Time,) as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
1st Soda Wks Ac	6:55 a m	Night Express.	6:00 a m
Buffalo Express	8:05 a m	Parnassus Ac...	6:45 a m
2d Soda WksAc.	10:30 a m	1st Soda WksAc	8:00 a m
Titusville Ex..	2:10 p m	2d Soda Wks Ac	10:00 a m
Reynoldsville Ac	3:20 p m	Reynoldsville Ac	11:05 a m
Hulton Ac	4:55 p m	3d Soda Wks Ac	1:55 p m
3d Soda WksAc.	6:00 p m	Titusville Ex.	5:50 p m
Night Express..	8:10 p m	Hulton Ac.	7:20 p m
Parnassus Ac..	11:00 p m	Buffalo Ex.	8:55 p m

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Train—Leaves Soda Works at 8:35 a m, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p m, arriving at Soda Works at 2:23 p m, stopping at all Stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Buffalo.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Low Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making direct connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. and E. R. R. eastward to Williamsport, and westward to Emporium, Olean and all points on B. N. Y. and P. R. R.

Buffalo Express north and south, and Titusville Express north, connect at Red Bank with trains on Sligo Branch for Sligo and Clarion county.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company, No. 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be Checked from Hotels or Residences to destination.

Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent.
THOS. M. KING, Assistant Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after SUNDAY, May 23d, 1875, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:15 a m	McDonald's Ac	6:47 a m
Pacific Express	7:42 a m	Cincinnati Ex	6:57 a m
Columbus Mail	7:57 a m	Washington Ac	8:37 a m
Washington Ac	8:52 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:37 a m
McDonald's Ac	10:57 a m	McDonald's Ac	12:32 p m
Pittsburgh Ex	3:42 p m	Washington Ac	4:12 p m
Steubenville Ac	3:42 p m	Columbus Mail	5:32 p m
Washington Ac	5:12 p m	Fast Line	7:12 p m
McDonald's Ac	5:52 p m	Southern Ex	7:32 p m
McDonald's Ac	10:37 p m	Sunday Church Train	10:02 a m
Sunday Church Train	12:47 p m		

Fast Line and Pacific Express leave daily.
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

W. L. O'BRIEN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, JR., General Superintendent.
D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after MAY 23, 1875, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
FastLine	2:12 a m	Atlantic Ex	2:32 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex	7:12 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:47 a m
Clev & W Mail	7:12 a m	Chicago Ex	12:37 p m
Chicago Ex	8:12 a m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	3:42 p m
Clev & Whg Ex	1:52 p m	Cleveland Ex	3:42 p m
Pacific Ex	2:12 p m	Chicago and St. Louis Ex	7:07 p m
Wheeling Ex	2:12 p m	Cleve & W Ex	7:32 p m
Erie & Wrn Ex	4:37 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	11:37 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	6:37 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:52 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:32 a m	Conway Ac	7:27 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:07 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:12 a m
Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac	1:12 p m	Leetsdale Ac	8:32 a m
Enon Ac	3:12 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac	9:52 a m
Leetsdale Ac	5:12 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:52 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:22 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:12 p m
Leetsdale Ac	6:52 p m	Enon Ac	4:27 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:57 p m	Leetsdale Ac	6:12 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:42 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:37 p m
		Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:52 a m

Pacific Express Leaves Daily.
Chicago Express Arrives Daily.
Fast Line Leaves Daily, Mondays excepted.
Atlantic Express Arrives Daily, Mondays excepted.
All other Trains will Leave and Arrive Daily, Sundays excepted.

J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

NEW YORK STYLES
Received Every Month at
HENRY SMITH & SONS'
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
98 Wylie Avenue.

WALTER ANDERSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(DIAMOND BANK BLOCK,)
NO. 1 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. H. BUCHLON,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 54 SIXTH STREET,
Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.
MUHLANBRING is with this House.

MERCHANT TAILOR
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

INSURANCE.

Federal Insurance Company,
OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
FIRE.
Office---Corner Federal and Lacock Streets.
A. McFARLAND, President. Dr. W. J. LANGFITT, Vice President.
R. D. THOMPSON, Secretary.
Directors:
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W. J. Langfitt,
Valentine Baker,
Joseph H. Boreland,
Wm. Schoyer,
S. B. Smith,
Jacob G. Reel,
B. D. Moore,
Alex. Hilands,
W. Geo. Gibson,
James B. Orr,
Samuel Dyer,
Wm. Roseburg,
Samuel George, Jr.,
Albert Pitcairn,
A. J. Lee,
W. D. Peebles,
H. S. McGeary,
Henry Palmer,
E. S. Hartman.
WM. J. CARSON, General Agent.

People's Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 100 FOURTH AVE., (English Buildings)
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
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John Farrell,
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JAMES HERDMAN..............President.
WM. VANKIRK..............Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER..............Secretary.
GEO. M. ALEXANDER......Gen'l Agent.

Manufacturers and Merchants' INSURANCE COMPANY,
87 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Capital, - - $250,000
ASSETS, $371,679 07, JANUARY 1, 1874.
JAS. I. BENNETT..............President.
JOHN W. CHALFANT......Vice President.
JAS. M. KENNEY..............Secretary.
AUGUST AMMON..........General Agent.
Directors.
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A. E. W. Painter,
John W. Chalfant,
Robert Lea,
I. C. Pershing,
William Walker,
John Wilson,
Henry A. Weaver,
Geo. W. Hailman,
Joseph Walton,
C. W. Batchelor,
S. F. Von Bonnhorst,
Mark W. Watson.

Western Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1843.
CAPITAL - $225,000.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.
Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
Directors.
Alex. Nimick,
Alex. Speer,
Wm. Morrison,
Chas. J. Clarke,
Wm. S. Evans,
Phillip Reymer,
Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Andrew Ackley,
David M. Long,
John R. McCune,
D. Ibmsen,
Joseph Kirkpatrick,
H. Sellers McKee.
ALEXANDER NIMICK..........President.
WM. P. HERBERT..............Secretary.
GEO. NEELD..........Agent and Surveyor.

Monongahela Insurance Co.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED 1854.
Cash Capital, $175,000
Insures Against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office—NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.
WM. A. CALDWELL..............President.
JNO. McDEVITT..........Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY..............Secretary.
Capt. F. A. DOHRMAN, Gen'l Agent and Surveyor.
Directors.
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John McDevitt,
George A. Berry,
Henry Hays,
James Woodburn,
Charles Atwell,
R. H. Palmer,
David M. Smith,
William Rea,
Robert Dalzell,
William Means,
Geo. W. Dilworth,
David McCandless,
D. S. H. Gilmore,
James McCandless.

Citizens' Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office—No. 131 SMITHFIELD STREET, second door from City Hall.
WM. BAGALEY..............President.
JOHN REA..............Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against Loss and Damage in the Navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire.
Directors.
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Capt. Thos. S. Snowden,
Barclay Preston,
John Shipton,
George Wilson,
J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Thos. J. Burchfield,
George Bingham,
Alexander Moore,
Capt. Wm. B. Haslett,
Wm. B. Hays, Jr.
Captain J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

Strength is Security!
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1875, $13,500,000 GOLD.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL.
J. G. COFFIN & CO., Agents,
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa
MWF

E. M. BUTZ,
ARCHITECT,
Removed to 64 and 66 Federal Street,
Over Girard Savings Bank, Allegheny, Pa.

USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOA

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 17, 1875.

Local matters, in monetary circles, are moving quietly and there is scarcely a ripple on the surface to indicate which way the current is setting.

The only symptom that attracts attention is the scarcity of Eastern funds, which arises from the small sales of merchandise to the West, which, as a rule, is paid for in New York checks, and from the scant shipments of petroleum and live stock. In the loan market, the features formerly reported are unchanged. There may be some evidences of an increased local trade, stimulated by cheap discounts and a growing feeling of confidence in the prospects of trade, but the wants of good borrowers are readily supplied.

—The *Commercial Bulletin*, speaking of the future of prices, says:

"Everybody knows that trade is very dull. In some branches we are told that the depression is greater than at any time since the panic. The unfortunate results of the spring trade have disheartened some of the most cheery and hopeful and it is noteworthy that the number of men who looked forward to a 'brisk fall trade' has been of late sadly reduced. We cannot see the right or the policy of those newspapers or business men who encourage a show of deceitful prosperity by declaring that prices have last 'touched bottom,' and that whatever changes may come in the future must be for the better. It is a bare assertion, backed by no facts. Simply because values have been steadily settling since the panic, and are now lower than ever before, is not an argument that the end has been reached, but rather to the contrary until a reverse movement sets in. There are several excellent reasons for believing that the bottom has *not* been reached, and that any reaction for the better must be only temporarily until values in all branches are arranged on a lower basis; or at least on the low basis at present prevailing in exceptional departments."

—A dispatch from Washington states that it is expected that the London syndicate will early next month make another call on the Treasury Department for an additional number of new United States bonds, the money market being favorable to such investments.

—The New York *Post* says that some notable facts show that the present tendency of capital is toward real estate, and when this point becomes more fully assured it cannot fail to strengthen the market. What these facts are the *Post* does not say, but the statement is corroborative of the theory maintained by some that the old rule that real estate is the last thing to decline and the last thing to rise would find a notable exception in the situation caused by the panic, and that in such an event city real estate would be the first thing to increase in value.

—In Massachusetts the 17th of June—to-day—of this year is a legal holiday, the Legislature of that State having passed an act at the last session to that effect. The act is as follows: "The seventeenth of June in the year 1875 is hereby made a legal public holiday, to all intents and purposes, in the same manner as Thanksgiving, Fast and Christmas days, the 22d of February and the 4th of July are now by law made public holidays."

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, June 15, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market has been exceedingly dull all day, in fact more so than for several months past, and there are no evidences of immediate improvement in the condition of affairs on our market. The street is almost deserted, owing to the attractions at the Jerome Park races, and the yacht race to-morrow will undoubtedly take a great many operators away.

The undertone to the market has been very firm during the day, evidently induced by the demand from the bears to cover their short contracts.

There is really no new feature in the general market, and nothing further has transpired in regard to the railroad war.

Union Pacific has been quite strong since the morning and sold, ex-dividend of 1¾ per cent., this afternoon at 74, at about which price it is quoted at the close of business.

Pacific Mail has been very steady all day with no special inquiry for it.

Western Union Telegraph sold up to 75⅝ against 74¾ at the opening of business.

Gold has been steady at about 116¾, and there is no change in the condition of the money market.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—One of the favorable indications of the season is the early revival of railroad building in the West. It is not very general, it is true, and is confined chiefly to the completion of lines partly built before the panic, on which work has been suspended for several years. One of the most important enterprises of this kind is the extension of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe from Granada to Pueblo, which is now in active progress and will be finished by the first of August. This will give greatly improved transportation facilities to Southern Colorado and New Mexico, and materially benefit Kansas and Kansas City.

The construction of the road from Brownsville, Kan., to Oswego, and perhaps Independence, is another enterprise that promises speedy resumption. This is an extension of the Memphis, Carthage and Northwestern Railroad, which is now in operation from Carthage to Brownsville. It is a good line and will have a heavy local trade, as it runs through that part of Kansas which, having suffered least from drought and insect pests in the past, has developed most rapidly. It will be a great benefit to the southern part of the State, which will thus obtain an outlet to St. Louis and secure competing markets and competing lines of transportation.

Another road that is being extended is the Midland Pacific in Nebraska, which is slowly but surely working its way westward to a connection with the Union Pacific at Grand Island. The eastern connection of this road, the St. Louis and Nebraska trunk line, is to be extended down the river about sixty miles further, from Brownsville to some point on the St. Joseph and Denver, which will give it an outlet to this city and St. Louis on this side of the river, and opens to this place the rich trade of a large area of Eastern and Central Nebraska, now practically closed to us.

It is now the expectation of the company to complete the road from Manhattan, Kansas, to Beatrice, Nebraska, so far as to Blue Rapids during the present season. This is the only one of the roads mentioned that was inaugurated since the panic, and the projectors have been waiting for favorable times to begin and push the construction with earnestness. It runs through a good country and will have a large local trade, as it will be almost without competition, and it will bring Kansas City a large trade and rapidly develop the western and northwestern parts of Kansas.

These facts are of much importance as showing the reviving confidence of capitalists, who are proverbially the most timid of men about panics and financial stringencies. When they adjudge the future favorable to undertaking new enterprises, the general public have much reason for confidence.—*Kansas City Journal.*

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 17, 1875.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M
Gold	117⅛	117	117⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	126⅜	....	126⅜
5-20's, 1862	118⅜	....	118⅜
5-20's, 1864	119	....	119⅛
5-20's, 1865	122⅜	....	122⅜
5-20's, 1865, new	124⅛	....	124⅛
5-20's, 1867	125⅛	....	125⅛
5-20's, 1867, registered	121⅞	....	121⅞
5-20's, 1868	124	....	124
10-40's	118⅜	....	118⅜
10-40's, coupons	119⅛	....	119⅛
Currency 6's	122⅜	....	122⅜
New 5 per cents	117⅜	....	118
Western Union Tel	75⅛	75⅝	75⅝
Quicksilver	....	16⅛	....
Pacific Mail	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜
Adams Express	....	100¼	....
Wells Fargo Express	....	81	....
American Express	....	60⅞	....
United States Exp's	....	44½	....
New York Central	....	102	....
Erie	16⅛	16⅞	....
Michigan Central	....	67	....
Michigan Southern	64⅜	63⅝	62⅞
Illinois Central	....	101	....
Clev. & Pittsburgh	....	89⅝	90
Chicago & Northw'n	37⅜	37⅛	....
Rock Island	102⅛	102⅛	101⅞
St. Paul, common	32	32⅛	31⅞
Do preferred	50⅛	....	....
Wabash, common	....	....	7⅛
Fort Wayne	....	99	....
Ohio & Mississippi	23⅛	23⅛	23⅞
Union Pacific	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
Harlem	....	134	....
C., C. & I. C	....	4½	....
South Carolinas, Ap'l	....	....	34½

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50¼	....
Reading, sales	54	....
United Co's. of N. Jersey, sales	131¼	....
Oil Creek, sales	9⅞	....
Lehigh Valley, sales	60⅜	....
Empire Trans. Co	....	55¼
Central Transportation Co, sal.	45¼	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 117⅛.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Money easy at 2½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper scarce at 3½@5 per cent.

STERLING

Steady at 487@487¼ for sixty days and 490@490½ for sight.

GOLD

Opened and closed at 117⅛, with sales in the interim at 117¼. Borrowing rates 1 per cent. and flat, and 1 per cent. for carrying. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $304,000. Clearings $37,000,000. Customs receipts $326,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong and in good demand. Railroad mortgages quiet but firm. State bonds steady.

Late cable advices from London by Kierman's News Bureau report the additional failures of John Anderson & Co., Young, Borthwick & Co., Henry Adamson & Son, John Strachan & Co. and J. C. Toulle. All these houses are understood to be more or less connected with those previously carried down by the depression in the iron trade and the market for manufactured goods.

The stock market opened heavy and lower, and declined from ⅛@2⅜ per cent. Lake Shore led the market in the downward turn, declining from 64½ to 61⅛. Pacific Mail was exceptionally firm and advanced from 32⅛ to 32⅜. After second call the market was firmer and prices recovered from ¼@⅜ per cent. At the close the market was weak and generally down to nearly the lowest point of the day for speculative shares. The Western reports about grasshoppers and the late London failures had a depressing effect. Erie declined to 16⅛. Lake Shore to 61⅛. Northwestern to 36¾. Ohio and Mississippi to 23, Wabash to 6¾. Pacific Mail to 32⅜, and Western Union to 75⅛. Missouri Pacific advanced from 48 to 49 on a decision of the United States Supreme Court against State taxation. Investment shares were firm to the close. In Philadelphia Pennsylvania stock closed at 50⅛@50¼. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 325,000 shares, of which 14,000 were Pacific Mail, 50,000 Western Union, 8,000 Northwestern, 5,000 Rock Island, 11,000 St. Paul, 4,000 Erie, 107,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 6,000 Wabash and 8,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

Canton	63½	Do preferred	54¼
W. U. Tel	75⅝	Toledo & Wabash	6¾
Quicksilver	16	Do preferred	15
Adams Express	100	Fort Wayne	99
Wells-Fargo Ex	80⅛	Terre Haute	5
U. S. Express	45	Do preferred	19
American Express	60	Chicago & Alton	101⅞
Pacific Mail	32⅜	Do preferred	107½
New York Central	102	Ohio & Mississippi	23
Erie	16⅛	Burlington & Q	113
Do preferred	22	Clev., Col. & Cin	51
Harlem	134¼	Lake Shore	61½
Do preferred	133	Clev. & I. C	4½
Mich. Central	64½	Illinois Central	101
Cleveland & Pitts	95⅝	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	23
Northwestern	36¾	Union Pac. stock	73⅞
Do preferred	49	Central Pac. bds	105⅛
Rock Island	101⅜	Union Pacific bds	104⅛
N. J. Central	110	Del. & Lack	118
St. Paul	32½	Bankers Bills	488

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	126⅛	5-20's, 1867	125¼
5-20's, 1862	118⅛	5-20's, 1868	125
5-20's, 1864	119⅛	10-40's	119⅛
5-20's, 1865	122⅜	New 5's	118⅛
5-20's, 1865, new	123¾	Currency 6's	122⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	102¼	Virginia, old	37½
Tennessee, old	49	N. Carolina, old	20
Tennessee, new	49	N. Carolina, new	11
Virginia, new	37½		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, June 17, 1875.

Business was fairly active to-day in the wholesale and jobbing circles of our city, and the volume of trade was somewhat above the average. In values there was no movement of importance to note, the principal features of the market noted yesterday remaining unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,570	Apples, bbls	27
Cheese, bxs	239	Corn, bus	490
Wheat, bus	1,228	Oats, bus	1,258
Butter, pkgs	28	Bacon, tcs	180
Potatoes, bus	770	Hay, bales	195

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain and Produce.

GRAIN—The market was dull to-day and there was little of importance done. In the present state of the market dealers are unwilling to operate. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 40@1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 35@1 40; Ohio and Illinois amber $1 30@1 33; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 27@1 30; spring wheat is firm, No. 1 Chicago ruling at $1 18@1 20; No. 2 do. $1 10@1 12. Corn was quiet and weak, with nothing done; ear was offered at 77c without buyers. We quote shelled at 78@79c per bushel for yellow; 77@78c for high-mixed; 75@77c for low-mixed and white. We quote ear at 76@78c for yellow; 73@75c for mixed and white. Oats were quiet but stronger: 1 car sold at 70c; the market closed quotable at 69@70c for prime white; 67@68c for mixed. Rye was nominal at $1 15@1 18 per bushel. Nothing was done in barley. Jobbing prices of corn and oats ruled 3@4c above these quotations.

FLOUR—Market active and firm. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour at $7 50 ₰ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 80; red wheat flour $6 40; in sacks 30c off ₰ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 00; Minnesota $5 25@6 50; red winter wheat flour $6 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $6 25@6 75; self-raising flour, in 6 lb packages, $3 25 ₰ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 75; oatmeal $8 50@9 00.

HAY—The demand is not very strong, and with a good supply prices are easy. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 50@23 50 ₰ ton; No. 2, $21 50@22 00; upland prairie nominally $19 50@21 00. Sales from store were active at $24 00@26 00. Loose hay is selling at $28 00@30 00 for No. 1; $25 00@26 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—There is a fairly active market at easy prices. We quote bran at $1 00@1 05 ₰ cwt; shorts $1 20@1 30 ₰ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 ₰ cwt; chopped feed $1 75@1 85 ₰ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₰ cwt.

APPLES.—The strictly choice grades are firm and in rather limited supply at $1 50@5 00 ₰ bbl; medium grades are somewhat out of demand and can be quoted all the way from $2 50@4 00.

BUTTER.—The market continues wholly without strength or animation, with an excessive stock. Sales of prime to choice grades were made at 15@18c with a few lots of extra sold at 20c; medium grades could hardly be given away.

CHEESE.—The market is active and steady. We quote at 10¼@11½c per lb for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 12@13c; Sweitzer 17@18c; Limberger 12@14c.

CIDER—We quote prime sweet at $8 00@10 00 per barrel.

EGGS.—Market firm at 20c per dozen for strictly fresh.

POTATOES—A little increase in the receipts is noted to-day, but the market is strong at former prices. We quote at $1 00@1 05 ₰ bushel for peachblows from store; Peerless 95c@$1 00 ₰ bushel; sales on track were at 90@92c ₰ bushel for peachblows; 80@85c for Peerless. The week's receipts were 2,315 bushels against 6,190 bushels the previous week.

POULTRY—Live chickens are in moderate supply and steady at 75@80c per pair.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7½@8c ₰ lb; dried blackberries are quiet at 10@11c ₰ lb; dried peaches are firm at 10@10½c ₰ lb for choice halves. Honey is in good supply at 22@25c ₰ lb for clover; buckwheat blossom 20@23c ₰ lb. Medium pickles are quoted at $9 00 ₰ barrel; $5 00 ₰ half barrel.

STRAWBERRIES—The supply is moderate and the market was steady. We quote at 12@15c per box as to quality.

SEEDS—We quote seed buckwheat steady at $1 75@2 00 per bushel; flaxseed firm at $1 95@2 00.

VEGETABLES—We quote green peas at $6 50 ₰ barrel. Onions are quoted at 25@30c ₰ dozen bunches; Bermuda onions in boxes are jobbing at $1 25@1 50 ₰ box. Radishes are selling at 25@30c ₰ dozen bunches. Bermuda tomatoes ruled at $1 00 ₰ box; $4 50 ₰ crate. New Southern potatoes are quoted at $6 00 ₰ barrel.

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES—A moderately active trade was reported to-day at steady prices. Quotations are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₰ lb.
Fancy Rio	24½c
Choice Rio	23½c
Prime Rio	22 c
Good Rio	20 c
Java	33 c
Roasted Coffees.	
Rio, in papers	27 c
Rio, in bulk	26½c
Java, in papers	40 c
Java, in bulk	39½c
Teas.	
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00
Gunpowder	50c@ 1 25
Imperial	55c@ 1 00
Japan	55c@ 1 00
Oolong	25c@ 85
Fancy	1 00
Souchong	25c@ 85
Rice.	
Choice Carol'a	8¼c
Patna	7½@8 c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c
Spices.	
Cloves	55 c
Allspice	17½@18½c
Cassia	33 @35 c
Nutmegs	$1 35@1 40
Pepper	25 c
Candles.	
Star, full weight	18 c
Stearine	15 c
Sugars.	
Standard A	10¼c
Standard B	10⅜c
do extra C	10½@10¾c
Extra C—yellow	9⅜c
Extra B—yellow	9¾
Extra C—white	10 c
New Orleans	8½@9¼c
Cut loaf	12¼c
Crushed	11¾c
Powdered	11¾c
Granulated	11¼c
Molasses.	₰ gall.
Str'ly ch'e N. O.	72@75c
Prime	70c
Good	68c
Syrups.	₰ lb.
Ex. white drips	75c
Sugar drips	65c
Lower grades	45@60c
Starch.	
Pearl	5¼c
Silver gloss	9½c
Corn	10½c
Soaps.	
Irish soap ₰ bx	$4 50
Babbitt's best ₰ bx	7 00
Do N. Y. City ₰ lb	9¼c
German mottled	7 c
Soda.	
Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	6c
Bi-carb, in lb papers	7c

FOREIGN FRUITS—Trade is fairly active with jobbing houses, at easy prices. We quote: Raisins—layers ₰ box $2 75; London layers do $4 25; Valentias 11½c ₰ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 6½c ₰ lb; currants—old 8c; new 7½c; citron 31½c; prunes 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc 13@15c; do shelled 25c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 25c. Walnuts—Naples 18c; French do 14c. Sicily filberts 10½c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 7½@8c; maccaroni 15@18c; tapioca 8@9c. Lemons—Palermo ₰ box $6 00; Messina do ₰ box $6 00@6 50. Oranges—Messina ₰ box $5 75@6 00. Cocoa nuts $5 00 ₰ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—The market is quiet and without change. We quote: Tomatoes, 3-lb cans, ₰ doz, $1 60@2 00; peaches, 3-lb cans, ₰ doz, $3 25; corn, 2-lb cans, ₰ doz. $2 00; Lima beans, 2-lb cans $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans, $1 75; cherries, 2-lb cans, $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans, $1 75@2 00; strawberries, 2-lb cans, $2 25; raspberries, 2-lb cans, $2 50; asparagus, 2½-lb cans, $3 75; pineapples, 2-lb cans, $2 00; pears, 2-lb cans, $2 25; pint pickles, ₰ doz, $1 20; quart pickles, ₰ doz, $2 35; gallon pickles, ₰ doz, $5 90; bbls, containg 1,300 pickles, $9 00; hf bbls containing 600 pickles, $5 25.

PROVISIONS.—There was a good jobbing demand at unchanged prices.

Bacon—We quote shoulders at 10c ₰ lb; rib sides are quoted at 13c; clear rib sides 13¼c; clear sides 13½c.

Hams—We quote plain sugar-cured at 13¼c ₰ lb; canvassed do 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders at 10½c ₰ lb; do canvassed 11c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 13½c; do canvassed 13¾c; dried beef, sugar-cured, 15c; canvassed 15½c; beef tongues, ₰ dozen, $6 50; ham sausage, 10c.

Mess Pork—There is an easy feeling. We quote at $21 75@22 00 per bbl.

Lard—The market is easier. We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₰ lb, 15c; half bbls do 15¼c; in buckets, 16c; in 3-lb caddies, 17¼c; in 5-lb caddies do, 17c; in 3-lb pails do, 18c; in 5-lb do, 17¾c; in 6-lb do, 17¼c.

Lard Oil—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 08@1 10 ₰ gallon; No. 1 do 92@95c; No. 2, 80@82c.

Tallow—Sales at 8¾c ₰ lb for choice, and 8c for medium.

Petroleum.

June 18—The downward movement has continued since our last report, carrying values down about 5c further for crude, and ¼@⅜c for refined. The market at the decline showed somewhat more firmness, and it does not seem likely that prices will go any lower.

CRUDE—We quote United at wells $1 11¼@1 12½; Union do $1 05@1 07½; immediate shipment $1 32½@1 37½. During the latter part of the day the market was steady with a somewhat firmer tone. Sales are reported of 18,000 barrels at Parkers, and 1,700 barrels at other points.

REFINED—Since our last report prices for refined have fallen off ¼@⅜c in the East, with a corresponding decline in this market. Refiners are not disposed to sell at these values, and any increase of demand would cause an advance. We quote at 10⅛@10¼c for standard white on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad; 9⅞@10c on the Pennsylvania Railroad. New York delivery is quoted at 12¼@12½c for spot; 12½@13c for early July. Philadelphia rules at 12½c for spot; 12¾c for first half of July. Baltimore is quoted at 12¼@12½c for spot and July.

OIL BARRELS—Continue steady and firm at $1 30@1 35 for city; $1 15@1 20 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, June 17.—The *Courier* says: There was a further decline in the market at all points, and the feeling was decidedly weak. United opened at $1 15 and fell to $1 11¼, closing at that figure bid. Upper road closed at $1 35@1 36¼. Immediate shipment opened at $1 37½ and closed at $1 32½. Sales:

200 bbls, Upper creek, spot	$1 37½
500 bbls, Upper creek, spot	1 36¼
500 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 37½
500 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 38¾
2,000 bbls, river, United, at wells	1 15
1,000 bbls, river, United, at wells	1 12½
4,000 bbls, river, United, at wells	1 11¼
2,500 bbls, river, United, at wells	1 12½
1,000 bbls, river, Union, at wells	1 05
1,500 bbls, river, Union, at wells	1 02½
1,000 bbls, river, Penna., at wells	1 07½
1,000 bbls, river, Penna., at wells	1 02½
2,000 bbls, river, immediate shipment	1 35
1,000 bbls, river, immediate shipment	1 32½
1,000 bbls, river, immediate ship ment	1 37½

NEW YORK, June 17, closing 16.—There are contracts available from second hands at decidedly easier figures, but refiners are not disposed to further modify prices. The demand is very light from shippers. Sales are reported of 8,000 bbls refined at 12¼@12½c. The closing prices are as follows: Crude in bulk 6¾c for prompt, and 6⅞@6¼c for July; do in shipping order 9½@9¾c. Refined at 12½@12¾c for prompt and 12½@13c for July 15th; cases 18@19c; naptha at 8½c. For Philadelphia delivery refined is quoted at 12½c for spot, and 12¾c for July 15th. At Baltimore, refined is quoted at 12½@12¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—Market quiet; standard white 12⅝@12¾c; cases 18c; crude 5½c; sales none and futures none offering.

TITUSVILLE, June 17.—Market quiet; quoted at $1 35@1 37½.

OIL CITY, June 17.—Market dull at $1 35@1 37½.

ROUSEVILLE, June 17.—Market quiet at $1 32½@1 35.

TIDIOUTE, June 17.—Market quiet at $1 35.

PARKERS, June 17.—Market quiet but steady with a little better tone: United $1 11¼@1 12½; shipment $1 37½@1 40.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

June 15.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J Bushnell	Standard O W	2,115
H W McKelvy	Cosmos O W	952
B S Duncan	Citizens O W	942
H W McKelvy	Star O W	228
B S Duncan	Cosmos O W	153
J C Kirkpatrick	Radiant O W	81
Total		4,471

June 16.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
M W Stevenson	Central O W	1,170
J Bushnell	Standard O W	1,889
B S Duncan	Cosmos O W	803
M W Stevenson	Radiant O W	468
W S Baum	Loomis & Co.	229
O J Greer	Vesta O W	154
S Craig	Empire O W	73
Total		4,786

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Livingston Bros	Warden, F & Co, Phila	300
J C Kirkpatrick	John P Logan, Phila	100
Central Ref Co	John P Logan, Phila	105
David Bly & Co	John P Logan, Phila	106
Total		611

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—Messrs. Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, furnish us the following revised list of prices:

Acid.		
Acetic ....lb	12	@ 16
Citric ....lb	1 35	@ 1 45
Oxalic ....lb	22	@ 24
Sulphuric lb	2½	@ 4½
Tartaric..lb	60	@ 65
Alcohol, gal	2 40	@ 2 60
Aloes.		
Cape.....lb	16	@ 20
Socot ....lb	65	@ 75
Am Carb..lb	22	@ 25
Aqua ...lb	8	@ 12
Annotta...lb	50	@ 60
—Ashes.		
Soda ......lb	4	@ 5
Bal Copa..lb	95	@ 1 05
Bay rum, gal	2 75	@ 3 50
Bark.		
Cassia ....lb	35	@ 38
Cinch red lb	1 20	@ 1 30
" pale. lb	70	@ 80
" com. lb	20	@ 40
Black Lead.		
American lb	5	@ 6
East Ind..lb	11	@ 12
German ..lb	6	@ 8
Blue mass lb		@ 70
Blue vitr. lb	11½	@ 12½
Borax ref lb	16½	@ 19
Brim roll. lb	4	@ 5½
—Flor sul. lb	4½	@ 6
Calomel A lb		@ 1 30
—English..lb		2 88
Camp ref. lb	32	@ 35
Canthar's lb	1 80	@ 2 12
Cham Ger lb		@ 60
—Roman .lb		36
Chlorof'm lb	1 20	@ 1 30
Cloves ....lb	52	@ 58
Cochineal lb	70	@ 85
Con lye, cses	5 25	@ 7 75
Copperas..lb	2	@ 3
Cr'm Tar..lb	48	@ 50
Cubebs ...lb	15	@ 20
Cudbear...lb	25	@ 35
Emery Eu lb	10	@ 12
Et Nit sps lb	50	@ 55
—Sulph....lb	75	@ 80
Ext Logw lb	13½	@ 14
—Liq Cala lb	38	@ 45
—Italian...lb	25	@ 30
—Sicily ...lb	..	@ 25
Fustic.....lb	3	@ 4
Galls Alep lb	..	@ 25
Gum.		
Arabic sts lb	20	@ 30
" White lb	40	@ 50
Myrrh T'k lb	55	@ 62
Shellac ...lb	50	@ 55
Trag s'rts lb	25	@ 35
" Flake lb	90	@ 1 00
Hoffm's A lb	55	@ 58
Indigo Ma lb	1 00	@ 1 20
—Span'h't lb	1 10	@ 1 25
Iodine res lb	4 75	@ 5 00
Junip Ger lb	7	@ 9
Logwood..lb	2½	@ 3½
Mace .....lb	1 45	@ 1 55
Madder...lb	14	@ 17
Mag cal...lb	80	@ 1 00
—Carb.....lb	30	@ 35
Manna SF lb		@ 1 25
Morph sul oz	5 45	@ 5 75
Nut No 1. lb	1 35	@ 1 44
Oil.		
Anise.....	3 50	@ 4 00
Bergamot lb		@ 8 50
—Castor...lb	17½	@ 20
—Cinnam. lb	2 00	@ 2 20
—Cloves...lb	3 50	@ 3 80
Cod liv, gal	1 90	@ 2 25
Lemon....lb	5 00	@ 5 25
Linseed, raw	73	@ 75
Linseed, bl'd	78	@ 80
Neats F, gal	90	@ 1 35
Olive, gal	1 75	@ 2 00
—qu'rts, doz	6 25	@ 10 00
—pints, doz	3 25	@ 3 50
Origan....lb	70	@ 1 20
Pepper't .lb		@ 6 50
Rosemary lb	1 00	@ 1 50
Sassafras.lb	75	@ 85
Sperm....gal	2 30	@ 2 50
Tanners.gal	58	@ 64
Whale ..gal	85	@ 92
Wintg'n .lb	4 75	@ 5 00
Opium Ty.lb		@ 7 90
Pl Paris.bbl	4 00	@ 4 25
Potass.		
Bichrom .lb	24	@ 26
Chlorate . lb	34	@ 40
Iodide ....lb	3 75	@ 4 00
Putty......lb	4	@ 5
Quin sulp oz	2 40	@ 2 50
Rosin ...bbl	4 00	@ 4 50
Root.		
Gentian...lb	8	@ 12
Ginger E I lb	..	@ 18
" Jamca lb	..	@ 35
Ipec pow.lb	..	@ 1 88
Jalap pow lb	..	@ 85
Liquorice lb	..	@ 14
Rhub E I..lb	1 00	@ 1 50
Sars Hon..lb	..	@ 58
Senega....lb	..	@ 98
Valeri Em lb	38	@ 40
" Germ lb	25	@ 26
Sal Ammo lb	14	@ 16
—Epsom...lb	3	@ 5
—Soda.....lb	2½	@ 3½
Seed.		
Canary....lb		@ 22
Hemp......lb	7½	@ 8
Cardamn.lb	1 80	@ 2 35
Mustard...lb	8	@ 10
Senna Al. lb	17	@ 20
" E In. lb	17	@ 22
Soda.		
Bi Carb...lb	5	@ 6
Soap Cast lb	12	@ 15
—Cast wh lb	18	@ 21
Sugar L'd lb		@ 28
Tarp spsgal	43	@ 45
Varnish.		
Copal ....gal	1 25	@ 2 00
Japan....gal	80	@ 1 30
Damar...gal	1 60	@ 1 80
Ven Red...lb	2½	@ 4

NATRONA CHEMICALS—Are moving freely at unchanged prices. The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifier—50 cases at	₰ case	$7 50
Less quantity	₰ case	8 00
Greenwich lye, (50 cases)	₰ case	4 75
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	₰ case	8 00
Less quantity	₰ case	8 50
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	₰ lb	4½@5 c
Less quantity	₰ lb	5½@6 c
Sal soda—25 kegs	₰ lb	@2½c
Less quantity	₰ lb	@3 c
Sal soda—25 bbls	₰ lb	@2¼c
Less quantity	₰ lb	@3 c
Caustic soda—10 drums	₰ lb	6 @6½c
Less quantity	₰ lb	6½@7c
Copperas—20 bbls	₰ lb	@1¾c
Less quantity	₰ lb	@2 c
Porous alum—10 bbls	₰ lb	@3¾c
Less quantity	₰ lb	@4 c
Sulphuric acid	₰ lb	@3 c
Muriatic acid	₰ lb	@4½c
Nitric acid	₰ lb	@15 c
Chloride calcium	₰ lb	@2½c
Pure alumina	₰ lb	@10 c
Lump alum	₰ lb	3½@3¾c

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, &C.—There is a good trade. The following are wholesale prices:

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	9¾c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	10 c
Fancy brands from	8 @ 9 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	10 @11 c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4 @ 5 c
Spirits Turpentine, ₰ gall, in barrel lots	42 @46 c

ASHES—Market quiet with a medium trade. Soda ashes, refined, $4 00@4 25 ₰ cwt. for high test; common $3 25@3 50; black lead $5 00; arsenic $6 00; potash $7 50@8 00; pearl ash $8 00@8 50; nitrate of soda $3 50@3 75; manganese $6 50; fluor spar $2 50.

General Merchandise.

ALES—The market is quiet at unchanged quotations as follows: X $9 00 ₰ barrel; XX $10 00 ₰ barrel; India ale $11 00 ₰ barrel; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@25 00; barrels, 41 gallons, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 68 gallons, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 dozen bottles, $20 75; William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 8 dozen bottles, $2 75@3 00 ₰ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $2 75@3 00 ₰ dozen; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $2 75@3 00 ₰ dozen; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 75 ₰ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ₰ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at $2 40@2 55 ₰ gallon. Highwines are steady at $1 20@1 22 ₰ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a rather light trade doing at present. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 24c; American A's 30c; Philadelphia A's 33c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ lb cans $1 50 ₰ dozen; ½ lb cans $3 00; 1 lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $26 00; 10 lb boxes 40c ₰ lb. Market steady and demand good.

BROOMS AND BROOM CORN—Broom corn is firm. Choice hurl is quotable at 13@13@15c ₰ lb; good do 11@12c; good to choice stalk braid 11@12½c; inferior brush 9½@10½c. Brooms are steady. The following are makers' prices: No. 2 common $2 50; No. 3 hurl $2 75; No. 4, $3 25; No. 5, $3 75; No. 6, $4 00; No. 3, carpet, $4 25; No. 4 do $4 50; fancy parlor $2 50; w is s, plain, $1 25@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00; toy brooms $1 50@2 00.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₰ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $1 75@2 00 ₰ bbl; Rosendale cement $3 00@3 50; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 00@7 05; White lime—Sandusky $1 65@1 75; Cleveland $1 65@1 75; Gibsonburg $1 65@1 75; Fremont $1 65@1 75; Eastern white lime $1 40@1 50; per bbl. Calcined plaster—French $1 00@4 50 ₰ bbl; Eastern brands $3 25@3 75 ₰ bbl; Michigan $3 25@3 50; Western brands $3 00@3 25.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 75@8 00 for best quality; second quality $7 50@7 75.

CRACKERS—There is a steady jobbing trade at unchanged prices, as follows:

American Fruit Biscuit	12½c
Alexandra Nuts	14 c
Almond Nuts	11 c
Boston Crackers, ex.	9½c
Boston Toast Crackers	6½c
Butter Crackers	6½c
Cinnamon—1874—flavd.	13 c
Cracker Meal, in bulk	7 c
Cracker Meal, ₰ doz., pound packages	96 c
Cream Crackers	20 c
Congress Cakes	14 c
Derby	14 c
Fancy Combination, 18 shapes	12½c
Fruit Jumbles	14 c
Fruit Biscuit	12 c
Fancy Pilot	7 c
Family Crackers	7½c
Farina Crackers	7½c
French Crackers	18 c
Frost Cakes	14 c
Good Times, Vanilla Flavored	14 c
Ginger Jumbles	11 c
Ginger Snaps	12 c
Ginger Snaps, XX	12½c
Ginger Cakes	11 c
Ginger Fruit Cakes	11 c
Graham Wafers	10 c
Graham Boston	10 c
Graham, (Cold Water)	7 c
Honey Jumbles	13 c
Honey Biscuit	13 c
Ice Cream Cakes	14 c
Lemon Biscuit	11 c
Lemon Jumbles	13 c
Lemon Snaps	14 c
Martha Washington	14 c
Milk Biscuit, (extra)	9½c
Rising Sun Butter Biscuit	9 c
Nic-Nac, (same as imported)	16 c
N. Y. Water Crack's	6½c
Orange Cakes	13 c
Orientals	13 c
Oyster Crackers, XX	6½c
Oyster Pic-Nic	6 c
Oat-Meal Crackers	10 c
Presidents	16 c
Rose Butter	7½c
Soda Crackers (extra)	9½c
Soda Crackers	6½c
Sugar Crackers	9 c
Spiced Nuts	12 c
Spiced Jumbles	13 c
Sugar Jumbles	13 c
Scotch Biscuit	11 c
Strawberry Cake	14 c
Water Crackers	6½c
Walnut Assorted	14 c
Wine Crackers	9½c
Wintergreen Cakes	12 c
Vanilla Wafers, per tin (Huntly & Palmer's, London)	$3 75

HEMP—The market is dull. We quote Kentucky rough at $1 65@1 70; there is no dressed in market.

HIDES AND LEATHER—Hides are dull and somewhat lower. Leather is quiet and unchanged. We quote as follows:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	33@38c
Oak sole, heavy	34@40c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c
Oak, slaughter in rough	24@28c
Red sole B A mid	30@31c
Red sole B A heavy	30@31c
Red sole Orinoco	28@30c
Shoe skirting	40@42c
Saddler's skirting	42@44c
Black bridle ₰ doz	$40@50
Oak harness, best city	36@38c
Oak harness country	30@35c
Bridle fair, ₰ doz	44@60c
Band leather ₰ lb	39@42c
Hand leather ₰ lb	44@46c
Waxed calf	90c@$1 20
Wax kip	60c@$1 15
Wax'd upper ₰ ft	18@20c
No. 1 pad skins ₰ doz	$6 50@7 00

HIDES.

Green salted light	7 @7½c
Heavy steers	8½@9 c
Green butchers' hides, cow and steer	5 @ 7 c
Green salt kip	10 @12 c
Green salt calf	12 @14 c
Green butch's do	10 @12 c
Dry flint hides nominal	14 @20 c

LUMBER—The market continues quiet with prices depressed. There is still a large stock of lumber in rafts, which is offering at low prices—7@8c per foot for sawed lumber, and $11 00@12 00 per thousand for squared lumber. The trade in lumber from yards is dull at the following quotations:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₰ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	26 00
Third common	20 00
Sheeting	16 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	18 00

PLANED LUMBERS.

First common ₰ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	30 00
Partition boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	30 00
Shelving on one side	28 00
Moulded weatherboarding	33 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	30 00
Half-inch patent planed	22 00
Half-inch unplaned	18 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	30 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	40 00

SHINGLE AND LATH.

Shingles, 18-inch, XXX	5 50
Lath	3 75

OILS—We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, $1 00; miners' oil, 85@90c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 16c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 13@13c; extra engine (amber color), 60c, No. 2 engine (amber color), 50c; extra engine (dark), 35@40c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 85c; No. 2 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 18@20c; car oil, No. 1, 15c; car oil, No. 2, 12c; amber burning or torch oil 140 fire test 12c; residuum (prepared), $5 00; residuum (common), $4 00; axle grease, ₰ gross, $14 00; rolling mill grease, ₰ pound, 5c; axle grease in 20-lb buckets, $2 00 ₰ dozen; in bxs, $14 00 ₰ gross; in barrels and kegs, 5c ₰ pound.

PAPER—Baling paper 4@6c ₰ lb, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; rag wrapping 4½@4¾c; felt papers 4@4¾c; straw news 7@11c; rag news 12½@13c; book paper 14@18c ₰ lb.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₰ gross.

BAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c ₰ lb; and woolen at ½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₰ barrel, $1 40@1 50; jobbing lots, $1 60@1 70.

WOODEN WARE—We quote Pittsburgh make as follows: Two-hooped buckets ₰ doz, $1 90; three-hooped buckets, ₰ doz, $2 14; No. 1 tubs, three hoops, ₰ doz, $8 00; No. 2 tubs, two hoops, ₰ doz, $7 00; No. 3 tubs, two hoops, ₰ doz, $6 00; washboards, patent crimp, ₰ doz, $2 75; washboards, common, ₰ doz, $2 25; cloths-pins, round head, ₰ box, 90c.

Merchant Bar Iron and Nails.

There has been a medium movement in manufactured iron during the past week, with no especial features of interest to note. The mills are running steadily, some of them on double time, while prices are at about the same stage as reported last week. Nails are steady on a basis of $3 00@3 10 ₰ keg.

The following are the prices of the Western Bar Iron Association, on which the usual discount of 1.10@2.10c is given to the trade in round lots:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	2 5-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	2 7-10c
1½ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	2 8-10c
1¼ and 1⅜ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	2 7-10c
1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ to ¾ inch	2 8-10c
⅜, ¾ and ⅞ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	2 9-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1⅞ inch	2 5-10c
2 to 2¾ inch	2 8-10c
3 to 3½ inch	3c
3¾ to 4 inch	3 5-10c
¾ to ⅞ inch	2 7-10c
⅝ to 9-16 inch	2 9-10c
½ to 7-16 inch	3 2-10c
⅜ inch	3 3-10c
5-16 inch	3 7-10c
¼ inch	4 1-10c
3-16 inch	6 1-10c

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	4c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 1-10c
1½ to 3¼ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 2-10c
⅞ to 1⅜ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 5-10c
½ to ¾ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 7-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12	3 3-10c
1½ to 2¾ by 3-16 to No. 12	3 5-10c
1 to 1⅜ by 3-16 to No.	4c
¾ and ⅞ by 3-16 to No. 12	4 5-10c
⅝ and ½ do do	5 5-10c

HOOPS.

2¼ to 3 inch	3 5-10c
3⅛ to 4⅜ inch	3 7-10c
1⅝ to 2 inch	3 8-10c
1⅜ to 1½ inch	4c
1⅛ to 1¼ inch	4 4-10c
1 inch	4 7-10c
⅞ inch	5 3-10c
¾ inch	5 8-10c
⅝ inch	6 3-10c
½ inch	7c

OVAL IRON.

⅝ to 1⅛ inch	3 1-10c
⅜ to ½ inch	3 3-10c
½ inch	3 5-10c
⅜ inch	4 1-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅞ to 1⅛ inch	3 4-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	3 9-10c
½ inch	4 6-10c
⅜ inch	6 1-10c
Fluted and Star Lightning Rod	3 7-10c
Wagon Box Iron, ¾ and ⅞ inch	4 5-10c

TANK IRON.

3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inch thick	3 8-10c
Boiler plate	7 5-10c
Heads, not flanging	5 4-10c
Heads, flanging	8 5-10c
Plow slabs	4 2-10c
Plow wings	4 7-10c

SHEET IRON.

	Boiled.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	4c	6c	7 5-10c
No. 15 to 20	4 2-10c	6 2-10c	7 7-10c
No. 21 to 24	4 5-10c	6 4-10c	7 9-10c
No. 25 and 26	4 7-10c	6 6-10c	8 1-10c
No. 27	4 9-10c	6 8-10c	8 3-10c
No. 28	5 3-10c		

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₰ lb extra.

RAILROAD IRON.

(Countersunk and punched.)

1¼ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	3 5-10c
1¼ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4c
1⅝, 1¾ and 2 by ⅜ and ⅝ inch	3c
1½ by ⅜ inch	3 2-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Ovals, half ovals, wagon box and light brands	2-10c
Hoops	3-10c
All other iron, excepting sheet	1-10c

NAILS.

The following is the price list of the Western Nail Manufacturers' Association:

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10d@60d fencing and brads	$3 35
8d@ 9d	3 60
6d@ 7d	3 85
4d@ 5d	4 10
3d	4 85
2d	6 10
Fine Blued.	
3d	$6 35
2d	7 10
Casing.	
10@20d	$4 10
8@ 9d	4 35
6@ 7d	4 60
Clinch.	
Clinch nails	$5 10
Finishing Nails.	
10 to 3d	$4 60
8d	4 85
6d	$5 10
4d	5 35
Cut Spikes.	
3 to 6 inch	$3 60
Barrel.	
¾ inch	$7 10
⅞ inch	6 35
1 inch	5 85
1⅛ inch	5 10
1¼ inch	4 85
1⅜ inch	4 35
1½ inch	4 10
Tinned nails, 3d, ₰ keg	$10 00
Tinned nails, 4d, ₰ keg	9 00
Copper, all sizes, ₰ lb	50

In 100 kegs lots and upwards.

Tobacco Nails—Fifty cents advance ₰ keg on common cut.

TERMS—Net sixty days with two per cent. off for cash.

HORSE SHOES.

The following are Shoenberger, Blair & Co.'s prices for horse and mule shoes:

Horse shoes, ₰ keg 100 keg lots	$5 25
Horse shoes, 50 keg lots	5 50
Horse shoes, less than 50 kegs	5 75
Mule shoes, 100 keg lots	6 25
Mule shoes, 50 keg lots	6 50
Mule shoes, less quantity	6 75

The following are Burden's prices:

Horse shoes, ₰ keg 10 keg lots	$6 25
Horse shoes, ₰ keg 50 keg lots	6 15
Mule shoes, ₰ keg 10 keg lots	7 25
Mule shoes, ₰ keg 50 keg lots	7 15

WROUGHT IRON PIPE.

The following is the revised price list for wrought iron welded tubes:

Inside diameter. Inches.	Price per foot. Black. $ c.	Price per foot. Galvanized. $ c.
⅛	04	
¼	04	08
⅜	05	08
½	07	12
¾	09	14
1	12	19
1¼	19	28
1½	25	36
2	34	48
2½	54	77
3	67	1 00
3½	90	1 30
4	1 10	1 60
4½	1 40	2 00
5	1 65	2 35
6	2 25	3 50
7	3 25	
8	4 50	
9	6 00	
10	8 50	

Discount 30 per cent., subject to changes without notice.

Metals and Glass.

TIN PLATES—There is a moderate trade at lower prices. We quote as follows:

IC, 10x14, charcoal	$11 75
IX, 10x14, charcoal	14 25
IC, 12x12, charcoal	12 25
IX, 12x12, charcoal	14 75
IC, 14x20, charcoal	12 25
IX, 14x20, charcoal	14 75
DC, 12½x17, charcoal	11 25
DX, 12½x17, charcoal	13 75
IC, 14x20, leaded	10 75
IX, 14x20, leaded	13 00
IC, 20x28, leaded	22 00
IX, 20x28, leaded	27 00
IC, 10x14, best coke	10 00

According to quality and quantity prices would vary less.

WINDOW GLASS—The following is the manufacturers' card list, on which a discount is made of 60@65 on jobbing lots; sales of round lots are reported at an additional 5@10 discount.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. st'h.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9		$6 75	$10 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$7 00	7 75	11 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	7 50	8 25	12 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	8 00	8 75	13 00
11 by 11 to 12 by 17		10 00	14 00
12 by 18 to 16 by 24		11 00	16 00
18 by 22		12 00	18 00
15 by 26 to 20 by 30		13 00	20 00
15 by 36 to 24 by 30		14 00	22 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		15 00	24 00
26 by 36 to 26 by 44		16 00	28 00
26 by 46 to 30 by 50		18 00	30 00
30 by 52 to 30 by 54			32 00
30 by 56 to 34 by 56			35 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			40 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			45 00

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making 81 united inches, will be charged in 84 united inches bracket. An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

MANUFACTURED COPPER—The following is the revised manufacturers' price list for standard sizes and qualities. Terms cash:

Braziers' copper, 30 by 60, or cut to order; over 12 lb sheets (or 1 lb to square foot)	31c
Braziers' copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz, (to square foot)	33c
Braziers' copper, 12 oz per square foot and under	35c
Copper circles, less than 84 inches diam	3c
Copper circles, 84 inches diam and over	6c
Segment and Pattern Sheets, bottoms and sides for kettles, &c	3c
(In addition to above prices.)	
Sheathing copper, tinned or plain, (14 by 48 in. only,) over 12 oz	30c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	31c
Soldering coppers, less discount for quantity	32c
Copper Bottoms, less discount for quantity	33c

PATENT PLANISHED COPPER, TINNED OR PLAIN.

Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case	37c
Sheathing size, 14x48 case and over	36c
Boiler sizes, and all sizes not over 20 inches wide (7 in. 14x52, 8 in. 14x56, 9 in. 14x60) less than case	39c
case and over	38c
Sheets 30x60 and over 20 inches wide	41
Sheets 12 oz. and lighter, under 20 in. wide	41c
Sheets 12 oz. and lighter, over 20 in. wide	43c
Tinning, sheets 14x48, by the case; per sheet	8c
Tinning, boiler sizes, 7 and 8 in., per sheet	12c
Tinning, boiler sizes, 9 in., per sheet	15c

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, June 17, 1875.

From a circular of Hedges, Huff & Co., dated Thursday (noon), June 17th, we glean the following particulars of the market up to the hour named.

CATTLE.

The circular claims to give "the correct report of the live stock markets." It says:

We think the cattle market a quarter down this week, hence give sales as follows:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500, $7 00@7 25; Prime, 1,200 to 1,300, $6 75@7 00; good, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 37@6 62; fair, 1,000 to 1,100, $6 00@6 25; common, 900 to 1,000, $5 00@5 50; bulls, stags and cows, $3 50@4 50; Texans, $3 00@3 50.

HOGS.

Monday—With a light supply of hogs on sale, sales were readily made as follows: Yorkers, $7 25@7 50; Baltimores to good mixed, $7 40@7 60; Philadelphias, $7 60@8 00. Tuesday—The arrivals being light, trade was active, with very little change of prices. Wednesday—Trade slow on the lower grades—prices unchanged. Thursday—The market gave down about a quarter, owing to unfavorable news from New York and Chicago. Hence we have to note sales made with some difficulty as follows: Yorkers, from inferior to good, $7 00@7 30; Baltimores, $7 30@7 40; Philadelphias, $7 60@7 80.

SHEEP.

Market fairly active at last week's prices until noon on Wednesday. This morning (Thursday) about ten loads unsold. New York buyers are taking but few this week. We think a steadier market may be looked for, but anticipate no change in prices. We quote: extra, 95 to 100 lbs, $5 00@5 50; fair, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75@5 00; common, $4 00@4 50.

Sales.

The following sales for the week ending Wednesday, June 16, made by Hedges, Huff & Co. and Briggs, Dock & Drum failed to reach us in time for yesterday's issue. These wide-awake firms desire their week's work to appear in the COMMERCIAL, even though a day behind time:

CATTLE.

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
40	38,590	$5 15	18	21,960	$6 80
35	42,860	6 55	2	2,540	6 50
34	38,440	7 00	15	18,330	7 25
1	1,620	6 25	20	19,050	5 75
10	9,580	5 12	10	9,900	5 00
18	21,300	6 75	12	12,510	6 50
4	4,180	6 00	2	2,060	6 20
36	43,060	6 70	16	16,200	6 00
12	15,070	6 70	44	60,400	6 75
4	4,080	5 75	33	39,210	6 30
49	65,310	7 00	33	31,440	6 75
101	111,310	6 37	16	22,230	7 60
22	19,170	5 25	18	19,300	6 00

HOGS.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
106	23,800	$7 30	99	26,690	$7 85
52	12,100	7 30	54	12,360	7 25
40	10,590	7 70	96	22,740	7 60
42	6,550	7 35	50	13,470	8 05
4	1,170	7 60	4	1,000	8 00
25	5,710	7 25	24	5,630	7 60
7	1,900	7 80	51	9,880	7 35
111	24,570	7 70	92	23,620	7 75
24	4,880	7 30	30	8,080	8 00
15	3,250	7 60	30	9,400	8 00
21	5,040	7 50	94	19,520	7 50
36	1,870	7 90	28	5,280	7 50
71	13,000	7 20	42	7,560	7 30
27	4,680	7 40	9	7,540	7 20

SHEEP.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
203	17,250	$5 00	60	1,150	$5 20
167	14,520	5 00	33 lambs	1,690	6 50
173	16,020	4 90	190	16,110	4 70
224	17,670	4 95	198	28,040	5 30
49	4,050	4 25	10	1,065	5 75
85	7,150	4 25	122	9,960	4 70

CATTLE.

Briggs, Dock & Drum, sold:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
10	7,400	$4 20	4	lump	$95 00
2	2,710	5 12	1	1,590	6 00
1	670	4 25	2	2,650	6 12
1	1,000	5 12	5 cars,	lump	195 00
2 cars,	lump	69 00	18	21,100	6 80
15	15,970	6 00	4	5,490	7 60
19	19,930	6 50	20	20,960	6 25
16	19,710	6 12	15	19,780	7 00
18	19,510	6 60	31	38,920	6 75
1	1,030	5 50	32	39,820	6 75
21	per head	53 00	1	1,740	4 50
16	19,680	6 50	18	18,950	6 60
18	20,510	6 50	18	21,890	6 65
30	40,840	7 00	37	37,570	5 90
1	lump	55 00			

HOGS.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
44	9,280	$7 30	49	12,780	$7 55
1	295	7 00	112	28,860	7 25
90	25,400	7 90	115	21,980	7 40
119	24,270	7 50	144	23,930	7 35
97	24,370	7 75	91	25,310	7 75
30	7,770	7 85	23	4,300	7 40
99	21,860	7 65	119	24,560	7 40
269	45,460	7 35	106	22,470	7 50
107	22,420	7 65	47	11,100	7 50
48	12,860	7 90	124	21,370	7 50
1	210	6 00	1	265	6 00
5	1,060	7 25	2	500	7 75
117	23,770	7 55	1	260	6 00
2	760	6 00	2	620	6 00
20	4,520	7 40	27	7,180	8 00
1 ruff	330	6 00	48	9,650	7 60
1 ruff	300	6 00	50	10,000	7 55
2 ruff	670	6 00	34	8,330	7 70
119	21,300	7 30	4 ruff	1,500	6 00

SHEEP.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
209	17,850	$4 50	205	20,300	$4 75
165	17,880	5 15	16	820	6 12
100	9,370	5 10	98	7,360	4 30
100	per head	1 62	161	12,420	4 75
95	7,400	5 00	113	9,380	5 00
116	10,560	5 25	228	18,860	4 70
223	16,850	4 40	26	1,920	4 20

[By Associated Press.]

New York.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Beeves—Receipts 1,160 head, making 4,100 head for three days, against 3,850 head for the same time last week. Demand fair at Monday's prices for good; inferior and common stock dragged; poor to choice Texans ranged from $8 00@12 50; commonest to prime native steers $11 00@13 50.

Sheep and lambs—Fresh arrivals 4,100 head, making 9,950 head for three days, against 9,750 head for the same time last week. Trade dull at $4 50@5 75 for clipped sheep; $8 00@10 50 for spring lambs.

Swine—Receipts 1,520 head, making 9,412 head for three days, against 9,090 head for the same time last week. None on sale alive; dressed closed steady at $9 00@9 50.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 17.—Cattle—Receipts 884 head; total for the week 9,863 head. No market to-day. Fresh arrivals through consignments; those not disposed of yesterday were shipped through.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,000 head; total for the week 10,600 head. Market moderately active; Ohio clipped, 87 to 106 lbs, $5 00@5 20; Indiana clipped, 94 lbs, $4 75.

Hogs—Receipts 2,700 head; total for the week 12,500 head. Market opened dull and dragging with Yorkers at $7 00@7 15; heavy hogs $7 25 and no demand; selected Singer's $7 25.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Cattle—Receipts 6,000 head. Under heavy receipts the market was dull, weak and 12½@25c lower; common to good shipping $5 00@5 90; choice $6 00@6 40; other grades nominal; sales of choice at $6 00@6 25. Shipments 3,000 head.

Hogs—Receipts 2,000 head. Market weak and lower, closing dull and easy, the decline being from 20@30c; poor to choice $6 00@6 80; generally $6 60@6 70. Shipments 10,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 240 head. Market dull at $2 50@4 25.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—Hogs slow and easier; shippers $6 25@6 65; butchers' $7 00@7 25. Cattle lower and weak; sales of good to prime native steers at $6 25@6 50; fair $6 00@6 25; good to choice Texans $4 50@4 75.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 17, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active and stronger; No. 1 spring $1 03; No. 2 98¾c spot; 99¾c seller July; $1 00½ seller August; No. 3 94@94¼c; rejected 84c. Corn—Demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 69¾c bid spot; 70¼c bid seller July; 72¼c seller August; rejected 68@68¼c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 2, 58¾@59c spot; 56¼c bid seller July; 41¾@41⅞c seller August. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1 96½c. Barley—Demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 $1 35 spot; $1 07 seller September.

SEEDS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; $18 70@18 75 spot; $18 65@18 70 seller July; $18 90@18 95 seller August. Lard dull and nominal; 13c spot; 12.95c seller July; 13.15@13.17½c seller August.

WHISKEY—Quiet at $1 16.

LATEST—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was weak and lower; 99¼c July; 99¾c August. Corn easier; 70¼ July; 72⅜c August. Oats 58⅜c June; 56⅝c July. Pork dull; $18 05@18 07 July; $18 85 August. Lard weak and easier.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Flour lower with less doing; receipts 12,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 50@4 80; common to good $4 90@4 95; good to choice $5 05@5 60; white wheat extra $5 70@6 30; extra Ohio $4 90@7 00; St. Louis $5 35@8 60. Rye flour steady at $3 85@4 10. Cornmeal steady. Wheat heavy and lower with a limited demand; receipts 309,000 bushels; No. 1 spring $1 20@1 23; No. 2 choice and Minnesota $1 17; No. 2 Chicago $1 14. Rye quiet at 90c@$1 00. Barley quiet. Malt steady. Corn in moderate demand; receipts 118,000 bushels; mixed Western, steamer 83@85c; do sail 85@86c. Oats heavy and lower; mixed Western 69@69½c; white 69@73c. Hay firm at 65@70c. Coffee quiet at 16@18½c. Sugar firmer; fair to good refining 8¼@8⅜c; prime 8¼@8⅜c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet but steady. Petroleum steady; refined 12⅝@12¼c; crude 6¼c. Rosin steady at 32c. Pork lower at $19 40@19 50. Beef unchanged. Cutmeats dull. Middles dull; long clear 11¼@11⅞c; short clear 11⅞@12c. Lard closed firm; prime steam 13¼c. Butter unchanged; Western 16@24c. Eggs heavy; Western 18¼@19¼c. Cheese firm at 5@12½c. Whisky steady at $1 20.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—Flour—Western superfine $3 75@4 50; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5 50@6 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $5 75@6 30; high grades $6 50@7 50. Wheat firm and moderately active; red $1 33@1 35; amber $1 35@1 36; white $1 38@1 42. Rye $1 10@1 12. Corn in good demand; yellow 84c; Western mixed 83@83½c. Oats declining; white 69@71c; mixed 68@69c. Provisions steady and unchanged. Whisky held at $1 21. Petroleum steady; refined 12⅛@12⅝c; crude 9¼c. Cloverseed 12½c per lb. Butter dull; New York and Bradford county extras 25@26c; do firsts 21@23c; Western extras 22@23c; do firsts 18@20c. Cheese firmer; Western 10¼@11¼c. Eggs firm and active; Western fresh 21c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—Cotton dull and declined at 14½c. Flour—Demand fair and market firm; family $5 05@5 15. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; red $1 20@1 25. Corn dull at 72@74c. Oats dull but unchanged at 64@67c. Rye steady at $1 08@1 10. Barley dull and nominal. Oils unchanged. Eggs, butter and cheese—Demand fair and market firm. Pork dull and nominal at $18 75 bid; $19 00 asked. Lard dull and lower; summer 12½c. Bulkmeats dull and nominal; small sales of shoulders at 8c; clear rib sides 11c; clear 11¼@11⅜c. Bacon dull but unchanged. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 15.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No. 2 white Wabash $1 28; No. 1 white Michigan $1 27; amber $1 25; seller July and August $1 25½; No. 2 red $1 24¼; No. 3 $1 19. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, cash and seller June, 74½c; seller August 76¼c; no grade 71½c; yellow 76c; damaged 61c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 1 64c; No. 2 and Michigan 61c; white 65½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 17.—Cotton quiet at 12¼@13¼c. Flour quiet at $4 50@6 50. Wheat steady at $1 20@1 25. Corn steady at 83c. Oats steady at 75c. Provisions steady. Lard 15c. Bulkmeats steady; shoulders 9c; sides 12@12½c. Bacon firm; shoulders 10c; sides 13@13½c. Sugar cured hams 13¼c, all packed. Whisky firm at $1 20.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 17.—Cotton quiet at 15c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 18@1 25. Corn slow at 73@75c. Oats nominal at 67@69c. Rye dull at $1 10. Provisions dull. Pork $19 75@20 00. Bulkmeats 8¼@8¾@11¼@11½@13¼c. Bacon 9¼@9¾@12¼@12½@13@13½c. Sugar cured hams 13@13⅝c. Lard 15@15½c. Whisky $1 15.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 17.—Flour inactive and nominal. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 04; No. 2, $1 00⅛. Oats steady and in good demand; No. 2, in store, 58c. Corn firmer with a fair demand; No. 2 mixed 68c. Rye easier; No. 1, in store, 94½c. Barley entirely nominal; No. 2, in store $1 20@1 25.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—Cotton and flour quiet and unchanged; Wheat lower at $1 34¼. Corn lower at 67¼@68c. Oats lower at 58@59c. Rye—Nothing doing. Whisky firmer at $1 18. Dry salt meats nominal. Bacon—Only a small jobbing and order trade. Lard nominal.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 17.—Flour steady with a moderate demand at $3 75@6 50. Wheat steady; red $1 10@1 12; amber $1 16@1 20; white $1 20@1 25. Corn steady with a moderate demand; ear 65c; shelled 68@70c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; mixed 64c; white 65c. Rye $1 10@1 11.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 17.—Cotton quiet but steady; middling 14¼@14½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn scarce and firm at 85@86c. Oats active at 72@73c. Lard dull and nominal. Bacon active and firm at 9@9¾@12¼@12⅝c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 17.—Wheat unchanged. Corn lower; shelled 74@75c; ear 71@72c. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; standard white, in car lots, 10½c; Ohio State test 11¼c; in small lots 1@2c higher.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—Corn dull and lower at 87@92c. Bran dull and lower at 97½c@$1 00. Cornmeal very dull; offering at $4 25. Others unchanged. Gold 117. Sight ⅜ premium. Sterling 570@571.

Detroit.

DETROIT, June 17.—Flour dull at $5 75@6 00. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; extra $1 28; No. 1, $1 27¼@1 28; amber $1 25¼. Corn quiet; No. 1, 73c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 61½c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, June 17.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 18; extra white Michigan $1 35. Corn unchanged.

COTTON.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Cotton dull at 15¼@15⅜c. Futures closed steady; sales of 31,000 bales as follows: June, 15 1-32@15 1-16c; July, 15 1-16@15 3-32c; August, 15 3-16@15 7-32c; September, 15 3-32@15¼c; October, 14¾@14 25-32c; November, 14⅝@14 21-32c; December, 14⅝@14 21-32c; January, 14 25-32@14 13-16c; February, 15 1-32c.

DRY GOODS.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Trade movement in cotton goods and prints continues slow with commission houses, and jobbing transactions are light. Heavy fancy cassimers, worsted coatings and satinets in fair demand by the clothing trade, and Elysians fairly active. Prints moving slowly from agents' hands, but shirtings still in fair demand. Dress goods and shawls dull and irregular. Foreign goods very quiet.

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

June 16.—The market is quiet but Youghiogheny coal is held firmly at 10c per bushel, afloat. The rates delivered to consumers are 11c per bushel for Ohio river; 11c for Ashland; 12@13c for Muskingum, Hocking Valley and Kanawha; 13@14c for Pittsburgh, and 20c for Kanawha cannel.

LOUISVILLE.

June 16.—Lump coal is sold as follows: Pittsburgh at 12c; Pine Hill at 11c; Kentucky at 9½c; cannel at $5 00@5 50 per ton; anthracite at $10 00@10 50. Pittsburgh, afloat, 10c.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., June 17, 1875.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R Ft.	ABOVE L'W W'R In.	CHANGE — OR † Ft.	CHANGE — OR † In.	DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER
Cincinnati	10	10	—0	1	Calm.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	9	4	..	..	Calm.	Fair.
La Crosse	5	6	—0	3	N. E.	Cloudy.
Leavenw'th	11	9	—0	3	S.	Clear.
Louisville	6	0	—0	1	S. W.	Cloudy.
Memphis	16	3	—0	5	S. W.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	3	0	—0	5	S.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	17	8	†0	2	N. W.	Clear.
St. Paul	9	0	—0	2	N. E.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	26	6	—0	1	W.	Clear.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., June 17, 1875.

River 3 feet and falling slowly. Weather cloudy.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., June 17, 1875.

River stationary; 6 feet 2 inches. Weather cloudy; thermometer 60 at 7 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 17, 1875.

River falling, with 4 feet 11 inches in the channel. Departed—Mallie Ragon, Pittsburgh; Courier, Parkersburg. Weather cloudy and warm.

Pomeroy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

POMEROY, O., June 17, 1875.

Up—John Dravo and Hudson with a big trip. Local packets on time. Heavy rain all afternoon.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

THE Etna Iron Works of Ironton has just completed a float 132 by 20 feet, which will be used at the foot of the incline for unloading ore, coal, etc., for the works.

PATENTS.

PATENTS PROCURED.
PATENTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Township, County and State Rights for sale, for the best inventions in the county. Send for Circular to 122 Fifth avenue. O. D. LEVIS, Solicitor of Patents.
Charges to suit the times.

PATENTS!
It is to your advantage in taking out Patents or having Patents to sell or Models to make for Patents to give us a call. All information cheerfully given. Send for circular. Address
GILLEN AND BOAL
No. 16 Sixth street, (late St. Clair,)
Pittsburgh.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Gellert	June 17	Hamburg.
Victoria	June 19	Liverpool.
City of Berlin	June 19	Liverpool.
Celtic	June 19	Liverpool.
Maine	June 19	Bremen.
Manhattan	June 22	Liverpool.
Cornwall	June 22	Bristol.
Scythia	June 23	Liverpool.
Suevia	June 24	Hamburg.
China	June 26	Liverpool.
Utopia	June 26	Glasgow.
France	June 26	France.
City of Richmond	June 26	Liverpool.
Republic	June 26	Liverpool.
State of Nevada	June 26	Antwerp.
Russia	June 30	Liverpool.
State Pennsylvania	June 30	Glasgow.
FROM PHILADELPHIA.		
Kenilworth	June 17	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	June 24	Liverpool.
FROM BOSTON.		
Marathon	June 19	Liverpool.
FROM BALTIMORE.		
Caspian	June 23	Liverpool.

RIVER NEWS:

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Brownsville.
Elector	Abrams	Brownsville.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Mallie Ragon	Williamson	Wheeling.
Fannie Tatum	Williams	St. Louis.

Departed.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Brownsville.
E. Bennett	Donaldson	Brownsville.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA 3 feet and falling.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva........8 A. M and 4 P. M.
Wheeling...Mallie Ragon...Williamson, 1 P. M.
St. Louis....Fannie Tatum...Williams, 12 M.

THE marks last evening at twilight indicated three feet and falling slowly. The weather was cloudy and rainy. Freights to the lower ports are plenty and tonnage scarce.

THE steamer Exchange was detained at Cincinnati by heavy rains.

THE hull of Captain Woodburn's new boat is a real beauty and no mistake.

WE are indebted to our friend Wherry, of the Wild Duck, for favors. Thanks.

CINCINNATI—Rates to New Orleans are 25c per cwt. on bacon, and $1 per barrel on whisky.

THE fine sidewheelers on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Now is the very time to make an excursion to the headwaters.

THE steamer Granite State is on the ways at Cincinnati undergoing repairs. There will be no Friday packet for Portsmouth for the present.

NEW ORLEANS collected nearly $9,000 for wharfage last month, and yet she has the poorest levee accommodations of any city in the world.

SPECIAL.—The steamer Fannie Tatum, Captain J. A. Williams, takes her departure this day, 12 M. positively, for St. Louis. Passengers and shippers take notice.

THE Cincinnati Mail Company intend building a new hull for the machinery of the General Buell this summer. She has been a faithful boat and has made bushels of money.

IN the Supreme Court at Columbus on Tuesday, the judgment of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, in the case of the steamboat Melnotte vs. Jas. Goode, was affirmed.

THE packet Salt Valley is *en route* for this city. She will return on her advertised day. Our clever friend, E. F. Maddy, is making the round trip on her. His friends will be glad to meet him.

THE powerful towboat A. J. Baker and barges, Captain Poe, are announced for Cairo, St. Louis and St. Paul. Shippers will bear this fact in mind and govern themselves accordingly. Our clever friend, J. W. Poe, will be found in the office.

THE favorite steamer Mallie Ragon, Captain Williamson, takes her departure this day at 1 P. M. for Wheeling and intermediate ports. This boat has superior accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. The clerks are Messrs. Caldwell and Kirker.

THE Evansville *Journal* of Tuesday says: The City Council, last night, with great magnanimity, reduced the wharfage on the Louisville packets from $5 75 to $5 per trip. The Louisville packets now pay only about five times as much wharfage per annum as the Cairo packets.

THE favorite steamer Fannie Tatum, Captain Williams, takes her departure this day for Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis and St. Paul. The Tatum is an A No. 1 boat in all respects. Captain Williams is well and favorably known here. The first clerk is Mr. John Greenough, an old Pittsburgher, and a very clever gentleman.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: Several single scull boat races are on the tapis, the most prominent are between Charley Weeks and his old victor, Foster, and a match between Fred. Wolf and an unknown, supposed to be Henry Weaver, of Newport. A four-oared race between a Cincinnati crew and one of the crack "fours" of Pittsburgh is also one of the aquatic probabilities of the summer.

WE have before referred to the obstructions in the channel at Raccoon. There is a sunken coal boat in the channel at the foot of Brown's Island, the timber heads showing; a keelboat lies across the channel immediately below the Steubenville bridge; there is a fragment of a full-boat at the same place, very much in the way; a large stump lies at the head of Fish Creek Island, fair in the channel, and it is said to be a dangerous snag. The proper authorities should take measures for the immediate removal of these obstructions.

QUICK RUN OF THE THOMAS SHERLOCK.—The Thomas Sherlock left St. Louis Saturday the 12th inst., at 8 A. M., and arrived at Cairo in 10 hours. Left Cairo the same day at 8:30 P. M., and arrived at Evansville Sunday 13th at 4 P. M. Lost 2½ hours at Shawneetown and Uniontown, and 1 hour at Evansville. Arrived at the foot of the canal Monday, 14th, at 1 P. M., and at Louisville at 3 P. M. Arrived at Cincinnati Tuesday 15th at 5 A. M., having made the run from St. Louis to Cincinnati in 69 hours. Running time 65¼ hours.

SENSIBLE.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: At the request of a number of parties the Louisville Mail Line Company has placed on sale excursion tickets to Madison and return. The boat taking the excursionists will leave here every Sunday at 12 M., and on meeting the up-stream boat of the same line the parties will be transferred and brought back to the city, arriving by daylight Monday morning.

The General Buell, now laid up on the other side of the river, has been a faithful boat. One year—1864, we believe—she made her regular trips 365 days.

THE following compliment to our valued Pittsburgh correspondent is from the St. Louis *Republican*: "Spirit," who is in St. Louis on a visit, has sent us the following statement addressed to the river editor: You conferred too much honor on me in your Sunday edition by saying that I was the "commercial statistician of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL." The statistics of that paper are recognized as being better than any furnished by any other source in the State, and have been used, with proper credit, by the State Statistician in his annual reports. The honor of gathering them and arranging them belongs exclusively to Captain Evans and James F. Hudson, who are the commercial and river reporters of the paper.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Old Arkansas Traveler.

If there is anybody in Arkansas that never heard of the steamer Belle of Texas, and her gentlemanly officers, let them forthwith be brought before the probate court for examination as to their sanity, for no matter what portion of the Arkansas river you strike, the first thing you hear is, "How long before the Belle of Texas passes up? I want to go up on her; I wouldn't miss her for anything. She is the only boat on the old Arkansas that I feel at home on." You go back twenty-five miles in the country, and you hear a man talking about how once upon a time he made a trip to Memphis on the Belle of Texas, "and I tell you she is a mighty fine boat to ride on, and if you want to meet with two of the cleverest men on earth, just take a ride on her, and talk with old Reddy Woodburn, the capting, and Billy Butler, the feller that makes you pay fare and then smiles, shakes your hand and gives you a mighty fine bed to sleep in." And this sort of talk you hear wherever you go. We can simply add our own testimonial to those truths. Our recent trip on this magnificent steamer from Little Rock gave us an opportunity for personal observation and we testify unqualifiedly to the comforts of this excellent steamer. Captain Woodburn, who had gone to superintend the building of his new boat, was replaced by that prince of gentlemen, Captain Darragh, late of the ill-fated steamer Paragon. But genial, clever Captain Butler was, as usual, at his old post, doing all he could for the comfort and convenience of his passengers. Long may the Belle of Texas and her gallant officers continue to hold their sway upon the mighty Arkansas.—*Pine Bluff Republican.*

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Packets.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The subject of the proposed new line of steamers between this port and Cincinnati is one in which all our merchants and enterprising business men should take an interest. I am surprised that before this the Chamber of Commerce has not taken the matter in hand for consideration. Since the burning of the Juniata our city is left without any first-class boats trading regularly below Portsmouth, if we except the steamers John L. Rhoads and Exchange, trading between this point and St. Louis; and if something is not soon done it may be set down that Pittsburgh has relinquished all desire to be considered a river city, and has become an inland town—for there never was, and never can be, a first-class American city off a navigable water course.

It is true we have an immense and growing coal trade on our hand done by river, but that is a system of business carried on only during periods of *freshets*, when we have eight feet of water or over, and it is all done in less than fifty days of each year. Between the times of these coalboat freshets, often weeks and months, there may be long stretches or periods when the river is at a fine boating stage affording abundance of water for ordinary freight boats, and still longer periods when light-draught passenger steamers could ply profitably between this port and Cincinnati. But at present there are no boats to take advantage of these times.

Many without going further will affirm that it is the railroads that have killed the packet business, but it is not so. It requires no further demonstration on this point than to witness the lines of steamers on the Ohio below Cincinnati, and on the Mississippi throughout its entire length from New Orleans to St. Paul, and on the Hudson where they are in successful operation in sharp competition with railroads. The reason we have no light draught boats, we think, as far as Pittsburgh is concerned, is that our packet men simply deserted their posts to go into the one time more profitable business of coal. The stampede began during the war, when the price of black diamonds reached its maximum. In San Francisco harbor during 1849 and 1850, the captains and crews of ships arriving often left *en masse* for the "diggins," leaving their vessels to rot in the harbor but that did not prove sailor craft to be a bad business. We had something of the same sort here with this difference, however, *all* the coal miners and shippers got rich at first, whereas in California very few made as much as a living.

Since the war several attempts have been made to revive the packets, but with only partial success. It appears that after a man once got the barge fever he could think of nothing else, so that when the wanderers returned to their old trade they brought strange ideas with them. They began to build Noah's arks, or wharfboats with little paddle wheels to them, thinking to make self-propelling freight barges; but their new-fangled system never worked satisfactorily. Their boats would have enormous capacity but would draw so much that they had to tie them up with their brother coal barges, and wait for freshets to get them out.

But the light is beginning to dawn, for it is now generally conceded that towboats and separate barges for the Ohio, or any other river, are the only things that will pay to transport coal, grain or other bulky or heavy articles on which time is not much of an object. There is a sharp line now drawn between that system and the packet system, and anywhere near that line it is dangerous for a packet to approach. Therefore, why not at once recognize the fact, and build boats to accommodate themselves to the other stages of the river below the freshet mark.

When the river is not eight feet it may be seven, or six, or five, or four, or three and a half feet deep, and no one can deny that in old times three and a half feet was not accounted a fair navigable stage of water for the packets. With a view of discovering the length of time at which the river is at or over a three and a half feet stage, we have taken the years 1868 and 1869, and consulted the records.

1868, it is well known, was an unfavorable year throughout, while 1869 was only a little above the average for water. During the fall months, when we usually have good water, 1869 was very deficient. The average result of these two years is, therefore, a fair criterion upon which to base an estimate for what can be relied upon ordinarily.

We give by months the total number of days in each year that the river was below a three and a half feet stage, and also the mean or average depth for the several months for both years:

	1868. No. of days below 3½ ft.	1868. Mean depth for month. ft. in.	1869. No. of days below 3½ ft.	1869. Mean depth for month. ft. in.
January	6	5 4	0	5 7
February	9	4 9	0	8 1
March	0	11 0	3	7 11
April	0	7 3	0	8 4
May	0	4 10	0	6 7
June	13	4 6	0	5 11
July	31	1 4	0	7 6
August	26	1 5	23	2 6
September	9	6 4	16	4 2
October	25	2 2	29	5 10
November	1	6 9	20	2 8
December	2	5 2	0	9 1

It will thus be seen that during 1868 there were 112 days during which the river was below three and a half feet, while during 1869 there were but 82 such days. The average is 97 days.

On the whole, after a careful consideration, we believe that there are nine months of each year on an average during which the river remains at or above a fair boating stage. In this connection it is very important to recollect that since the date of these records the low water navigation has been greatly improved. We understand that Colonel Merril had the marks dropped nine inches, so that many days in the above years between a two feet nine inch stage to three feet six inches, should be added now to the total. This increase of channel depth might possibly curtail the time by several weeks during which the river now remains below a three and a half feet stage.

Let us have a line of packets drawing not over 20 inches light, as has been suggested heretofore in your paper; then run them on regular schedule time. Then if the rates are made attractive both to passengers and shippers the success of the proposed line of Cincinnati packets will be assured. R.

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

W F Armstrong, 176 bdle sheet iron; 138 pcs 571 bdls iron pipe; Scott & Gisal, 15 bags wheat; R C Loomis, 40 pairs wheels, 5 axles; Reese Owens & Co, 23 tierces, 13 bbls; C P Markle & Sons, 0 bdls paper; J C Buffum & Co, 19 bxs bottles; Thompson & Co, 21 sks husks; Wm Flaccus & Son, 1 bbl tallow; F Sellers & Co, 1 hhd, 1 tierce; Pier, Dannals & Co, 25 hlf bbls; G D McGrew, 2 bbls sugar; Reese Owens & Co, 25 tcs lard; Greenawalt & Morrow, 2 bxs mdse; H W Buffum, 5 bxs bottles; Bailey, Farrell & Co, 2 bxs h ware, 1 keg do; J Nusser, 19 beer kegs; G C Long, 13 do; J Leisig, 30 do; Reymer Bros, 2 bxs prunes, J E Sampsell, 5 bbs oil, 2 bars steel, 2 bdls iron; Onions & Baldwin, 1 bx scales; Haworth & Dewhurst, 3 bxs matches; Lyle, Burchfield & McCance, 40 bdls spokes; Moorhead & Co, 23 bdls iron pipe; S Lindsay, Jr & Co, 10 bags coffee; Jacobus & Nimick Refining Co, 1 bbl varnish; Campbell, Jones & Co, 1 bask soda ash; Hill, West & Co, 5 bxs pipes; J J Gillespie & Co, 3 bxs window glass, 1 do frames; J Myers & Co, 1 bx marble, 1 table frame; Lindsay, S & Co, 1 bx hd ware; W Stevens, 20 railway supplies; E Sellers & Co, 5 bxs venetia red; A P Schwartz & Co, 10 bbls paint; J L & W A Hastings, 30 do cement; Reymer Bros, 1 case mustard; Kay McKnight, 2 bales w stock, 2 bags do; J A Reed, 2 bxs mdse; Arbuckles & Co, 5 cases m tobe; P H Hunter, 15 bxs sugar; Haines & Co, 10 do; A Kirkpatrick & Co, 25 bbls sugar, 25 bags coffee; Wm McCully & Co, 1 car sand; Robson & Campbell, 3 cars limestone; Chas McGowan, 1 car fire-brick; S Lindsay & Co, 12 bbls syrup; Arbuckle & Co, 100 bxs soap; T C Jenkins, 100 bxs soap; Brown, Colbourn & Co, 29 bbls cabbage; Baily, Farrell & Co, 52 pcs castings; Bakewell & Marshall, 4 bdls paper; Carter Bros, 1 bx shoes; J H Lippincott, 4 bxs merchandise, 50 bxs soap; E Edmundson & Son, 2 bales hair; S F Ticking, 25 bags peanuts; J Robinson, 20 bdls paper; Aiken, Wallace & Pollock, 7 bbls cabbage; C H Lewis & Co, 12 bbls cabbage; Caskey, Beaty & Co, 20 bbls cabbage.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

Whitmyre & Co, 9 cars wheat; Iron and Tin Plate Co, 1 car clay, 1 do brick; W J Meek, 6 cases coffins; James Marshall & Co, 1 car limestone; John Davis, Son & Co, 2 bxs g ware; J Benedict, 20 sks rags; 1 bdl do, 1 do old rope; David Aiken, Jr, 5 cars stone; T C Jenkins, 129 bxs cheese; P Duff & Sons, 1 bx beeswax, 1 crate eggs; Bradin & Peabody, 40 bxs cheese, 1 pail butter, 1 tub do; E H Myers & Co, 7 bxs cheese; W McCullough, Jr, & Co, 192 pcs jugs; E & C Magmn, 50 bxs; John White, Jr, & Son, 3 crates gooseberries; Aikin, Wallace & Pollock, 32 bbls apples; McElroy & Co, 10 bales rags; Thos Hare & Bro, 23 bdls; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 10 bbls apples, 5 do eggs, 255 bush potatoes; A Langkamp, 3 pkgs wood in shape; G McCoy, 12 wood pumps and connections; King & Bro, 4 bbls paper; J Home, 4 bxs soap; Knox, Kim & Co, 3 cars sand; John Schreiner, 1 car stone; D Wallace, 100 bbls flour; Loh & Conlep, 4 tubs butter; Zug & Co, 5 bdls scrap iron; Mills & Co, 100 bbls lime; J H Lippincott, 1 bx canned goods; J A Graff & Son, 10 bbls eggs; J Alexander, 1 car hay; M McWhinney, 52 bbls spoks; Flaccus & Newingham, 11 bxs; Arbuckle & Co, 7 bxs; J Woodwell & Co, 4 bdls forks; Whitmore, Wolfe, Lane & Co, 3 do; P H Laufman & Bro, 6 do; Fremenham & V, 273 bags malt; T C Jenkins, 109 bbls flour; F H Seghmyer, 103 do; W Ruckeiser, 80 hlf bbls beer, 40 qr do; John Suter, 1,268 cross ames, 50 bxs insulaters; J Sterne, 100 bbls flour, L S Layton, 1 cask crockery; F J Wallace, 15 cases tobe; Wm Holmes, 1 tank car; J Henderson & Bro, 2 bbls alcohol; E Sellers & Co, 10 cases gin; J Henderson & Bro, 2 bxs butter; Milligan, H & Co, 10 bbls spts; Jaffelder & Bro, 10 do; Harris & E, 5 bbls alcohol; W G Johnston & Co, 2 copy presses; J J Speck & Co, 10 bbls spts; Whitmore, W L & Co, 1 crate drills.

ELEVATOR.—Hitchcock, McC & Co, 1 car corn.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

B Smith & Co, 1 car lumber; Heath & Speer, 2 cars do; Alcott & B, 1 car do; W H McBride, 1 car do; R Taylor, 1 car do; Dunbar & Co, 1 car do; McNish & B, 2 bxs h ware; J M Irwin, 7 bdls chairs; J J Gillespie & Co, 2 bxs frames; Onions & B, 4 cases paint; Jewett & Goodman, 2 bxs organs; Lewis, O & P, 22 kegs nuts; Keil & R, 1 car oats; S Hare & Son, 1 raper; Pane, A & T, 50 bbls oil; John Chambers, 10 barrels flour; J Haltzheimer, lot chairs; J Wilson & Son, 20 bxs cheese; S Ewart & Co, 15 bxs cheese; A Kirkpatrick, 5 bxs cheese; Reymer Bros, 30 bxs matches; J W Woodwell, 23 bdls wire; S Chamberlain, 6 rolls leather; P Duff, 6 sks rags; Marshall, K & Co, 1 car wheat; Voigt, M & Co, 11 bbls eggs; E Fox, 2 bbls eggs; J J Pettit, 4 pkgs eggs; Head, C & Co, 1 tub cheese; J Rose, 1 bbl eggs.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway.

Briggs & Kerr, 12 bales straw; A Speer & Son, 1 press hammer; Walker, Cooper & Co, 1 bbl bacon; Jas Watson, 38 green hides, 1 sk wool, 3 bdls s pelts; Caldwell & Co, 3 bbls eggs; Dilworth Bros, 50 bxs soap; H J McCracken & Bro, 1 car baled hay; McHenry & Hood, 1 do e corn; Hill, West & Co, 1,621 bdls paper; Houck, McC & Co, 100 bbls flour; F Sellers & Co, 22 tcs ham; Sellers & Co, 2,507 pcs shoulders, 100 tcs hams; Reese Owens & Co, 50 do; E Hydes Sons, 15 bals cotton; A Wilson & Co, 9 bxs soap; McHenry & Hood, 35 sks oats; H J McCracken & Bro, 227 do; Penna Lead Co, 195 pigs lead; McElroy & Co, 147 bdls paper; J H Loh & Co, 6 bbls eggs, 9 tres butter, 1 keg soap; Walker, Cooper & Co, 4 tres hams.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Isabella Fce Co, 8 cars stone; J H Walton, 2 do; O H Allerton, 2 do hay; J Rose, 2 do; M Meek, 1 do; H J McCracken & Bro, 1 do; McCullough & Smith, 1 do lumber; A Spear & Son, 1 do oats; Houck, McCague & Co, 2 do oats; John Rose, 1 do; Scott & Gisal, 1 do; Mellon Bros, 1 do shingles; C L Ice Co, 1 do ice; Loomis & Co, 1 do oil barrels, 1 do parraffine; Harbeson & Walker, 3 do clay; Star Fire Brick Co, 1 do; J L Gill & Co, 1 do wheels; W J Baugman, 2 do lime; Pugh & Tocum, 1 do slate; T C Jenkins, 25 kgs soda, 2 bxs cr tartar; J F Campbell & Co, 2 cads cr tartar, &c; Eli J Greenfield, 4 mowers, 4 bxs, 4 poles; Walker Bros, 1 scroll saw mch; J H Walters, 4 cars stone; O H Albertson, 4 do hay; Keil & Pitchart, 2 do; Irwin & Hagan, 2 do; J Rose, 1 do; Layng & McKallip, 1 do; H J McCracken & Bro, 1 do; R Boyd, 1 do bark; W Flaccus & Son, 1 do; Scott & Gisal, 2 do oats; John Rose, 1 do; P S Harbison, 1 do clay; Godfrey & Clark, 1 do junk; C L Ice Co, 2 do ice; Geo W Glass, 2 do wheels; W J Baughman, 2 do lime; Shoenberger & Co, 1 do clay; Dilworth, Porter & Co, 1 do staves.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore.

The following are the receipts of pig metal, blooms and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	14	Shoenb'ger, B & Co, o.	3
J Moorhead, m	1	Nimick & Co, m i	1
Reese, Graff & W, m	3	Zug & Co, o	1
W Mullins, s i	4	Reese, Graff & W, b	2
Total			29

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		
Cambria I W'ks, m	20	Reise, Graff & W, o	1
Jones & Laughlin, o	2	Zug & Co, o	2
Shoenb'g'r, B & Co, o	5	Caughy & H, o	1
Total			31

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Byers, McC & Co, m	10	Nimick & Co, b	3
Lewis, O & P, m	3	Reese, Brown & B, o	3
Nimick & Co, m	5		
Total			24

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Laughlin & Co, o	2	A H Childs, m	5
Emerson, M & Co, m	2	J. C Cox, s i	2
Total			11

Coal and Coke Receipts.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
N. Y. & C. G. C. Co	114	Armstrong D & Co	114
Sable Coal Co	56		
Total			284

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
R Henderson & Co, ck	1	Lloyd, Son & Co, coal	5
Laughlin & Co, coke	5	Everson, M & Co, c'l	2
Moorhead & Co, coke	8	J Hawkins, coal	2
Graff, B & Co, coke	5	C H Armstrong, c'l	11
Pgh Gas Co, coal	5		
Total			44

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

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Baled Hay, &c.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
PHŒNIX, LOUISVILLE and ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.
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SEED POTATOES,
EARLY ROSE,
PEERLESS and PEACHBLOWS,
For Seed or Table Use for sale in any quantity.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,
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LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M. and 12 M
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The 8 A. M. Packet from Pittsburgh will connect at Monongahela City with the 11:15 train from Pittsburgh, on Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. The 5:00 A. M. Packet from Brownsville connects at Monongahela City with 8:30 A. M. train, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:40 A. M.
STEAMER GENEVA..........CAPT. M. A. COX
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MALLIE RAGON,
J. W. WILLIAMSON..........Captain
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Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
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Corner of Wood and Water streets.

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Corner Wood and Water streets, or
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THIS DAY, JUNE 18th—5 P. M.
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A. J. BAKER AND BARGES.
THOS. POE..........Master
JOHN W. POE..........Clerk
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CITY MATTERS.

FOR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.,
Room 23, First National Bank,
PITTSBURGH, PA., June 17, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	29.852	55	86	......	Calm.	Fair.
2 P. M..	29.871	83	39	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M..	29.815	64	89	S. E.	Fresh.	Lt. rain.

Mean barometer..29.838 Highest thermom.. 85
Mean thermometer.. 66 Lowest thermom... 51
Rainfall.............. .30

Mercantile Library.

The rooms of the Library Association will be closed on Wednesday, June 23d, for one week, for renovation and examination.

Rising Sun Flour.

Large shipments to arrive this coming week via the Baltimore and Ohio Road at reduced freight, consigned to F. W. Jenkins & Bro., of this city.

Railroad Changes.

A change will take place in the management of the Allegheny Valley Railroad on the 1st of July. At that time J. J. Lawrence will retire from the Superintendency of the road, to be succeeded by David McCargo, Esq., formerly of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph company, now Receiver of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. William M. Phillips, Assistant Superintendent of the Low Grade Division, has also tendered his resignation to take effect on the 1st of July.

Allegheny Schools.

The Committee on Text Books, of the Allegheny Board of Controllers, met last evening. The committee decided to recommend a uniformity in the matter of penmanship, and to this end the New Spencerian system is recommended. Smith's system of drawing is also recommended. It is recommended that the question of text books in music shall remain in the hands of the local boards, and that the text books generally remain the same as last year.

Base Ball Extraordinary.

We have just learned that on Saturday at 3 P. M., there will be a match game played at Union Park, Allegheny, by picked nines from the clerks of Porter, Donaldson & Co., and J. D. Bernd & Co. We have reasons for thinking that this will be the most amusing game of the season, as there are no experts on either side. The nine from J. D. Bernd & Co. will be led by Captain Rose, and the Porter, Donaldson & Co. nine by Captain Dean. We advise all those who love the manly sport to be on the spot, as there will be an opportunity to learn something new in the way of

BASE BALL.

Escape of a Prisoner.

Samuel Brooks, the colored man who assaulted and cut Daniel Mansfield, in August, 1873, and who escaped at the time, was arrested Wednesday night by Officer Mitchell, of Allegheny. As the cutting was done at the Allegheny end of the Suspension Bridge, an information was made against Brooks before Mayor Phillips. Yesterday morning, after a hearing, the Mayor committed the accused, in default of $1,000 bail, for trial. Detective Jack Scott was escorting the prisoner to a cell, when he broke away, and after an exciting chase of several squares, made good his escape.

An Estimable Lady Gone.

Yesterday a large concourse of friends assisted at the last sad rites over the remains of Mrs. Elizabeth Bender, who died unexpectedly on Tuesday. Deceased was the wife of William J. Bender, Esq., with Reymer Bros., and a resident of the East End, and was the eldest married sister of Rev. William H. Kincaid. As a remarkable fact it is worthy of mention that Mrs. Bender was the mother of four pairs of twins, and some ten days ago she gave birth to the last pair. Her death was, as stated, unexpected and appeared to have been caused by a rush of blood to the heart. Deceased was forty-three years of age and leaves six children with her husband and a large circle of friends to mourn her loss.

An Editorial Excursion.

On Saturday next James McC. Creighton, Esq., Superintendent of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will favor the editorial fraternity of Pittsburgh with an excursion to the Butler county oil regions. All who have enjoyed a trip under the superintendence of Mr. Creighton will know that the proposed excursion will be well conducted and afford much pleasure to those participating. A special train will be provided and proceed as follows: Over the Western Pennsylvania road to Butler, thence overland to Millerstown, thence to Kansas City and Parker *via* the narrow-gauge road, and return to the Western Pennsylvania road at Great Belt City. The excursion party will leave at 7:30 Saturday morning and return Sunday evening.

Fire on the South Side.

About three o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a two story frame cottage residence in the Thirty-first ward, Allentown, owned by John R. Bridges, a mould maker, formerly in the employ of John Adams & Co., glass manufacturers. The dwelling was closed for some days, Mr. B. and his family being absent from the city, and how the fire originated is a mystery. The supposition is, however, that it was the work of an incendiary. The flames were first discovered by the policeman on duty in that neighborhood, and the people in the vicinity were immediately aroused. The fire had gained such a headway when discovered that the only article saved from the building was an organ. The loss is placed at from $2,000 to $2,500.

Beaver College Commencement.

The twentieth annual commencement of Beaver College and Musical Institute, will be held June 25th-30th, 1875, with the following programme: Junior exercises, Friday evening, June 25th—Annual sermon, College Hall, Sunday, five and a half P. M., June 27th, by Rev. William Hunter, D. D., editor *Christian Advocate*. Annual address before the students and citizens, by Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, of Pittsburgh, Monday, eight P. M., June 28th. Grand concert, Tuesday, eight P. M., June 29th. Meeting of Trustees and visitors, Wednesday, eleven A.M., June 30th. Meeting of classes of 1860, 1865, 1870, 1872 and 1874. Commencement exercises, Wednesday, two and a half P. M., June 30th. Annual reunion of alumæ and friends, eight to twelve Wednesday evening. Examination of classes on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday morning to eleven o'clock, interspersed with recitations, essays and music.

123d Regiment, P. V.

The members of the 123d Regiment, P. V., held an adjourned meeting last evening in the office of the Street Commissioners, Allegheny City Building, Capt. H. B. Murphy in the chair, and W. T. Atkinson Secretary. The following persons were appointed a Committee on Organization: Samuel Boyd, Co. A; W. T. Atkinson, Co. B; Frank McDowell, Co. C; Robert Graham, Co. D; James M. Dunlap, Co. E; Capt. Boyd, Co. F; Andrew McKnight, Co. G; Samuel McClain, Co. H; R. S. P. McCall, Co. I; Wm. Graham, Co. K.

The above committee will meet in the office of the Street Commissioner (Capt. Tyson) on Monday evening, 21st inst.

On motion of Major Tyler, a committee of three was appointed to procure a place of meeting, consisting of Major Tyler, Captain Murphy and James M. Dunlap.

The meeting then adjourned till Friday, 25th inst., at City Hall, Allegheny, when it is hoped all members of the regiment will be present.

Allegheny Street Committee.

The Committee on Streets and Sewers of Allegheny Councils met last evening.

The Street Commissioner was instructed to have two box sewers placed on Locust street, Seventh ward.

An adverse report on the petition for a sewer on Rebecca street, from School street to the Summit, was decided on.

A petition for a sewer on James street and a remonstrance against the same were laid over.

The passage of an ordinance for a sewer on Church avenue was recommended.

An ordinance was ordered, repealing a portion of an ordinance relative to openings in street pavements. The portion to be repealed provides for a fee of $3 where paving is required, and $1 where no paving is required. By the proposed ordinance the openings in streets shall not remain longer than forty-eight hours.

It was agreed to report an ordinance repealing an ordinance for a lateral sewer on the first alley east of Monterey street. It was also decided to report an ordinance for a sewer on Monterey street, from Jackson to Ackley street.

It was ordered that the fill at Drum street be made six feet, and a cut of two feet at Ridgewood avenue and Harrison street.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Jack and Jill pantomine troupe, with the very full bill of variety attractions, delight all who see them. The performance is crowded with good things. We seldom have so good an entertainment even at the height of the season.

The coming of Bryant's minstrels next week is looked forward to with pleasure by all who have an appetite for that kind of shows. This company is composed of the genuine stock, is headed by Neil Bryant, and claim to distance all competitors in the burnt cork business.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Manager Aims' company is a first class organization in its every branch, and those who attend will be certain of a pleasant performance.

STATE PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

A Ticket Nominated—R. Audley Brown for Governor, and Elijah F. Pennypacker for Treasurer.

The Prohibition party met in State Convention, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, to nominate candidates for Governor and State Treasurer. Twenty-two counties were represented by sixty delegates.

James Black, chairman of the State Committee, called the convention to order, and took occasion to denounce the Legislature for repealing Local Option, and the Governor for signing the bill.

B. Rush Bradford, of Beaver, candidate for Lieutenant Governor last year, was chosen temporary chairman, which he accepted with thanks. I. Newton Pierce, of Philadelphia, was chosen temporary secretary, and S. M. Sayford, of Harrisburg, assistant secretary.

On motion of Rev. C. I. Thompson the ladies in attendance were constituted advisory members of the convention.

The following named gentlemen were chosen permanent officers:

President, W. P. Cuthbertson, Montgomery; Vice Presidents, T. H. Rabe, Pittsburgh, A. McAlister, Blair, and Calvin Parsons, Luzerne; Secretaries, I. Newton Pierce, Philadelphia, and S. M. Sayford, Harrisburg; Treasurer, J. L. Dubois, Bucks; Doorkeeper, Rev. A. F. Bryant, Harrisburg.

WOMEN LOOMING UP.

A committee on platform and nominations, with Thomas Harshbarger, of Allegheny, at its head, and Mrs. M. H. Searles, of Tioga, at the tail, was then announced.

A delegate from Chester county doubted the propriety of placing a lady on the committee to make nominations, as female suffrage was not recognized in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Agnes Kemp, one of the advisory members of the convention, thought the women should be recognized as voters, as they had to pay taxes. To compel them to contribute to the revenues and give them no representation was a great wrong. In her opinion the men had been alone (as voters) long enough.

Mrs. Searles was about retiring from the committee to promote harmony, but Rev. D. C. Babcock did not give her time and escorted her to the committee room.

After some further discussion, Mrs. Kemp commenced the agitation of the women question again—as to the rights they had in the convention. This brought up the female representative on the committee on nominations again, and a number of remarks on both sides were made.

Mr. Rabe, of Pittsburgh, recognized in women an important temperance element. But for her influence the large vote in Allegheny county would not have been cast. This year a still better exhibit would be made if the ladies were given proper encouragement.

Mr. Rabe also said that the State campaign had been carried on last year with $384. With God's blessing and $2,000 in the treasury this year he thought much good would be accomplished.

Mr. Kirk, of Allegheny, suggested that each county contribute $32 as a political fund. About $600 were subscribed.

Mrs. Kemp, having been informed that women suffrage had been incorporated in the platform, said she would be one of twenty to contribute $100 for prohibition purposes. Her gallant proposition was not accepted.

THE PLATFORM.

A platform, about a column in length, was then reported and adopted. Following are some of the resolutions:

Resolved, That it is neither right nor politic for the State to afford legal protection and sanction to any traffic or system that tends to increase crime, to waste resources, to corrupt the social habits and to destroy the health and lives of the people.

Resolved, That the history and results of all past legislation in regard to the liquor traffic abundantly prove that it is impossible satisfactorily to limit or regulate a system so essentially mischievous in its tendencies.

Resolved, That the Republican and Democratic parties, containing members who favor and oppose prohibition, are radically divided on this question, and experience and philosophy both teach that positive legislation cannot result from parties so divided, the establishment of the prohibition party has therefore become an imperative necessity and its support a solemn duty on the part of temperance men.

The next resolution arraigns both the Republican and Democratic parties for not suppressing the liquor traffic, and as "conspirators against the public peace by repealing the Local Option law."

Another resolution indorses the platform of the National Prohibition party, adopted at Columbus.

The services of the crusaders and other active temperance women were recognized in the following:

Resolved, That the earnest sacrificing labors of Christian women for the closing of the dramshops and advancement of temperance have our sympathy and gratitude; and recognizing them as coworkers we shall labor for and hail the day when woman, the sufferer, shall have the civil right in protection of herself and children to vote for the total prohibition of the dramshops, now the chief destroyer of the influence of otherwise happy homes.

The division of the common school fund is pronounced against as follows:

Resolved, That we regard any ecclesiastic interference, attempted control or diversion of the common schools from an independent system free to all and for all the children of the Commonwealth, as dangerous to free institutions and the welfare of the people, and to be resisted no matter from whom or in what manner it may come.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Following is the resolution nominating candidates:

Resolved, That in the nomination of Dr. Robert Audley Brown, of Lawrence county, for Governor, and Elijah F. Pennypacker, of Chester county, for State Treasurer, we present to the voters of Pennsylvania, men who seek not the office but stand for principle and are well known, capable, honest and eminently qualified to fill with honor and usefulness the high positions for which they are named. Their character and long known advocacy gives evidence that their official acts will always sustain these principles. A vote for them is a vote for the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Each vote cast for the nominees of the Republican or Democratic party is a vote cast in favor of the wicked liquor trade.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following State Central Committee was appointed:

James Black (chairman), Lancaster; John A. Meehan, Dr. William Hargreaves, I. Newton Pierce and Charles Heritage, of Philadelphia; T. H. Rabe and Arthur Kirk, of Allegheny; Abram Bestwick, of Beaver county; Pulaski Carter, of Luzerne; Moses Auge, of Montgomery; John George, of Chester; A. McAllister, of Blair; Rev. F. B. Riddle and Rev. C. I. Thompson, of Montgomery; Rev. D. Latshaw, of Mercer; L. A. Tyler, Susquehanna; John F. Chamberlain, Bradford.

About $4,500 were subscribed toward the organization of a prohibition publication company.

After several addresses, in which the candidates nominated were eulogized, the convention adjourned.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

The Proposition of the Stockholders to Settle the City's Claim.

The proposition of the stockholders of the late Nation Trust Company to settle with the city for forty per cent. of claim in cash within sixty days, has occasioned much discussion, and while nearly every one sympathizes with the unfortunate debtors, there is a division of sentiment as to the duty of the city authorities in the matter. Many persons favor the acceptance of a compromise, while others think the interests of the mass of taxpayers should be considered as against it. Yesterday a number of members of the Finance Committee informally met in the office of City Attorney Bigelow and discussed the question. We understand that the feeling was in favor of some relief to the unfortunate ones, while at the same time justice should be done to the city's interest. City Attorney Bigelow having clearly given a history of the case, and his opinion of the rights of the city and the powers of the committee in the case, had nothing new to add. We judge from what we can learn of the views of the majority of the committee that while the forty per cent. proposition cannot be accepted some measure of relief will be proposed.

The payment due the city on the 15th inst. must be paid within twenty days from that date or the mortgages can be foreclosed.

A BIG BILL OF TAXES.

The United States Demand $250,000 from a Railway Company.

Suit was instituted yesterday, by United States Attorney Reed, of the District Court, against the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad, at the instance of G. P. Davis, United States Collector for the Nineteenth district of Pennsylvania, at Erie. This sum, as is stated in the affidavit, is due said plaintiffs for internal revenue taxes remaining unpaid. The suit is brought with notice to David McCargo, receiver of said road.

The items are as follows:

Tax....................................	$100,506 88
Interest at 1 per cent. a month..........	92,808 55
Specific penalty under Sec. 122, act of July 1st, 1864, amended............	8,000 00
Assessable penalty fifty per cent....	50,253 44
Total....................................	$251,568 87

A summons was issued on the corporation.

Heavy Rainfall.

Shortly before six o'clock last evening there commenced a heavy fall of rain, which continued for half an hour. But little damage was done so far as we have heard, but some inconvenience was caused to several of the railroads. The shifting yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad was flooded and some of the trains were delayed. At the head of Twelfth street and on Carson street, South Side, great quantities of sand and dirt were deposited from the hill above and, in consequence there was interruption on both of the street passenger roads over there.

THE OFFENDING JUROR.

He Admits His Offense—No Power in the Court to Punish—The Case Certified to the Criminal Court.

Patrick McGinley, the juror who was charged with having approached Daniel F. Negley, of the Nineteenth ward, and demanded money from him for no other apparent reason than that he had served on a jury that tried a case in which he was defendant, and found in his favor, appeared before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick, yesterday morning, in answer to the rule previously issued, to show cause why he should not be punished for misbehavior and contempt of Court. The other jurors who sat on the case were also present, that they might vindicate themselves from any suspicion of complicity with McGinley, as he had taken an unknown man with him, to Mr. Negley's house, who was supposed to have been a juror also. There was a large audience present, and much interest manifested in the case.

D. D. Bruce, Esq., conducted the case in behalf of Mr. Negley, and C. B. M. Smith, Esq., was assigned by the court to defend the respondent.

Mr. Negley was sworn, and detailed circumstantially the visit by the two men, the demand made by McGinley for money, and the fact that he gave him two dollars to get rid of him. He also stated that the next day he laid the facts before his counsel, Mr. Bruce. Mr. Negley looked at all of the other jurors, and said none of them was the man who accompanied McGinley.

Mr. Smith desired to know from Mr. Bruce whether he did not know it to be a frequent occurrence for jurors, after rendering a verdict in their favor, to ask favors of lawyers and clients.

Mr. Bruce replied that he had often heard lawyers say so, and that jurors had frequently come to him and obtained legal advice on the strength of verdicts in his favor which they had rendered.

Mr. Smith said it was not uncommon for members of the bar to be reminded by jurors that they were under obligations to them for helping them through with their cases, and that some little favor would be agreeable—such as a drink, for instance. He had been approached in this way, as it was known that he didn't "lubricate" much. (Laughter).

Judge Ewing never heard of such a thing, and had a better opinion of the men who served as jurors. He could not believe that so reprehensible a practice existed.

Mr. Smith thought that the members of the bar would corroborate his statement.

McGinley was then sworn, and proceeded to make a statement. He said his companion was Pat McGlaughlin, of the twelfth ward. He was then closely interrogated by Judge Kirpatrick, and although he equivocated and hesitated, finally admitted that the fact was he went to Negley to get money. He did not admit that he went there because he had served on the jury, but that was the inevitable reference as he could give no other reason for doing so.

Mr. Smith addressed the Court briefly, in which he alluded to the ignorance of the juror, and his impecunious condition. The man could neither read nor write, and his name should never have been placed in the jury wheel. As to the offense, it was committed entirely outside of the court, after the verdict had been rendered, and he did not believe the court had jurisdiction to punish.

Judge Ewing explained to the other jurors that they had been summoned solely that they might have an opportunity to vindicate themselves from all suspicion. They had been completely vindicated, and were therefore discharged. McGinley was then ordered to stand up, when the Court characterized his conduct as base and immoral. There was some doubt as to whether it was legally a crime, but morally considered it was infamous, and should render the guilty person unfit ever again to sit in the jury box. When the rule was issued, the court had doubts as to its power to punish. Subsequently it was discovered that it had no such power, which was very much to be regretted. The testimony, however, would be certified into the Criminal Court, and if there was any law for punishing such conduct it ought to be enforced. The defendant was then discharged, with the reminder that he need not be surprised if called to answer in the other court.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Levi, bankrupt, Luzerne county, filed a petition for final discharge, and usual order made for final hearing.

O. F. Sheldon & Co., Crawford county. Assignee directed to give bond in $10,000.

R. J. Davis, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Report of sale of real estate by assignee was confirmed, subject to exceptions within ten days.

John H. Bishop, Robert Hamilton, *et al.*, vs. the steamboat Juniata, suit for wages. Decrees were entered in default of an answer.

U. S. vs. Oil Creek & Allegheny River Railroad; referred to elsewhere.

August Schwarm, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Voluntary petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. The usual order to show cause was issued, returnable July 2d prox.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

After disposing of the case of the offending juror, elsewhere reported, Judges Ewing and Kirpatrick proceeded to hear cases on the argument list.

THE SMOKY ISLAND EJECTMENT.

Judge White was engaged all day in hearing arguments on the the case of Moorhead *et al.* vs. Allegheny city *et al.* The legal status of the case may be gathered from the points submitted, as follows:

PLAINTIFFS POINTS.

1. That if the jury believe under the evidence, that the territory embraced in the writ, subject to the disclaimer filed on record by the plaintiffs, is co-extensive with the territory of Killbuck, or Smoky Island, as it once existed, that it was competent for the Legislature to grant a valid title thereto, upon such terms of payment as the Legislature might choose to prescribe, and that the act of 1873 does, if the jury find as above stated, confer a valid title upon the plaintiffs, as against the City of Allegheny.

2 That the averment in the act of 1873, that the territory described in the patent and writ is co-extensive with the former territory of Smoky or Killbuck Island, constitutes *prima facie* evidence of such coincidence, and should be so regarded by the jury; and in passing upon the question of the existence and extent of the Island in question, the jury may consider, in connection with the averment of the act of 1873, the old plans and maps in evidence, and the testimony of the several witnesses; that the application, appraisement and survey for Nelson in 1828 and 1829 are legitimate subjects for the consideration of the jury, whether that portion of the land in dispute was the island or not.

3. That the title of various out-lot owners opposite the territory in dispute, extended to and was bounded to the north line of Bank lane, as depicted upon the plan of the reserved tract.

4. If the court refuses to charge as requested in the third point, then the court is requested to charge that it is the function of the jury to find under the evidence where the south line of Bank lane ran, and that, in so finding, they may regard the fact that said Bank lane had a fixed and definite width at other points, east and west of the place in dispute, and the further fact that in maps and plans and adopted by the city and in evidence, a definite and fixed width is given to Bank lane or South avenue, as evidence tending to show that Bank lane did not extend indefinitely to low water line.

5. That the act of 1858, establishing high and low water lines, was not intended to affect private titles, nor did it avail to disable the Commonwealth from making a valid grant of [illegible] formerly occupied by the island and lying south of the low water line, as it existed at the time the reserved tract was laid out and sold.

6. That the plaintiffs have made out a *prima facia* case, and nothing has been shown by the defendants to prevent a recovery, and the verdict of the jury should be for the plaintiffs.

DEFENDANT'S POINTS.

1. That Bank lane from out-lot No. 32 westward, as laid down in the original plan of the town of Allegheny and its out-lots was a street of public landing of indefinite width to the low water mark of the Allegheny river, or Ohio, wherever the low water mark might be.

2. That the application of Henry Killbuck, made in the year 1806, for Killbuck, or Smoky Island, and the valuation thereof then made, were ineffectual to vest the title in Killbuck, or his alleged grantee, Abner Barker, because of the failure of Killbuck to pay the Commonwealth any portion of the valuation, or to procure a warrant of survey or otherwise comply with the requirements of the act of January 27th, 1806; and if Killbuck, or those claiming under him, had any inchoate, or possessory title to the island, the same was extinguished when the soil of the island was swept away by the flood of 1832, and the flood which occurred about ten years thereafter.

3. That the low water line, as fixed by the Commissioners under the act of April 16th, 1858, and approved by the final order of the District Court of Allegheny county of June 21, 1861, thenceforth became the southern boundary line of Bank lane, now South avenue.

4. That the act of April 28, 1873, and the patent issued under the same, did not invest the patentees with title to any land lying inside of the Commissioners' low water line, and the plaintiffs cannot recover any portion of such land.

5. That in laying out the reserved tract, and disposing of the lots according to the plan, the Commonwealth acted as an ordinary individual and not as a sovereign; and the purchasers of the lots from the State acquired the free and perpetual right of using Bank lane as a river landing or highway, to and from the river; and the State cannot grant any valid patent to cut off the said lots or the city of Allegheny from the Allegheny or Ohio river.

6. That the patent issued April 29, 1873 is inoperative to grant any land lying outside of the Commissioners, low water line and within the bed of the river as fixed by the Commissioners and established by the final order of the District court, pursuant to the act of April 16, 1868.

7. The subject of the act of Assembly of April 28, 1873, to wit:—the granting of a large tract of main land or river shore in the city of Allegheny, is not clearly expressed in the title of the act, viz: "An act to perfect the title to Killbuck Island," &c.; and therefore said act contravened the second constitutional amendment of 1864, and is null and void.

8. That, upon the whole evidence in the case, the verdict must be for defendants.

Mr. Acheson was engaged in making his address to the jury when the court adjourned.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Henry Shannon pleaded *nolo contendere* to a charge of assault and battery preferred by Louisa Bock.

Eli Delaware plead guilty to larceny, charged by John McEnulty.

John Walker was convicted of burglary on the house of A. K. Joy.

Daniel Bergan was convicted of fornication and bastardy, charged by Margaret Cruse. Michael Gallagher pleaded guilty of larceny, charged by John Wilhelm, Jr., Charles Hubbard pleaded *nolo contendere* to false pretenses, charged by S. F. Roberts.

Anthony Gallagher was tried for the larceny of coal from Felix C. Negley's yards at Mansfield.

Anthony Lafferty is on trial for larceny, prefered by Mr. Wagner.

THE BOILER TESTS.

Operations to be Commenced Soon on Munhall Farm—Something About the Arrangements.

Mr. Isaac V. Holmes, one of the Board of Engineers appointed to test steam boilers has been in the city for a few days past examining into the arrangements, now nearly completed, for resuming tests on the Munhall farm, Mifflin township. The failure of the tests of 1873, at the same place, resulted in a change in the Board of Commissioners, who have taken advantage of the experience there obtained and have now arranged for more perfect work. A bomb proof observatory has been constructed on the hillside opposite the boilers and all the most improved instruments for recording the condition of things at the boilers during the progress of the test have been provided.

By means of a mercury column a pressure gauge of a capacity of 1,200 pounds per square inch has become a possibility, and will be placed in the observatory. The mission of the instruments in this building will be three fold, to wit: To record continuously the steam pressure in the boilers. To record (pyrometers) continuously the temperature of the boiler and of its contents, both steam and water. To record the height of water in the boiler at every stage of the test. The use of the instruments will require a number of wires to connect with the boilers. Crude oil will be used to keep up and increase the fire under the boilers and will be supplied through pipes from a bomb proof tank of some forty gallons capacity, located upon the hill in the rear.

The boilers that are to be used are described as follows:

No. 1. This boiler was the only one which occasioned any excitement in former tests. In November, 1873, at a pressure of about 285 pounds to the square inch, this boiler collapsed a flue, just as Inspector Houghton, of Louisville, was emerging from the bomb-proof (marked No. 6.) A cloud of soot, mud, steam and hot water shot across the ravine far up the hillside, but none of the spectators were injured, and Mr. Houghton escaped with a coating of mud and a very bad scare. No. 1 is made of Brown's United States iron, 42 inch shell, two fourteen inch flues, is 24 feet long, and double "staggered" riveted. Thickness of shell 26-100ths, of flue plates 33-100ths. The latter were formerly of equal thickness with the shell, but have been replaced by the plates of increased strength.

No. 2. This is an exceedingly strong *steel* boiler, made by D. W. C. Carroll & Co., of plates from the mills of Singer, Nimick & Co., and Park Bros. & Co. The plates are 26-100ths thick, and the general proportions of the boiler are the same as No. 1. It is also double riveted, the latter being "staggered" as in No. 1.

No. 3. This boiler was taken at random from specimens at the works of the Tuder Boiler Co., Cincinnati. Of iron, single riveted, plates 30-100ths thick, flues the same and dimensions identical with Nos. 1 and 2. Yesterday this boiler was subjected to a water pressure of 225 pounds per square inch, and little or no "sweating was noticeable at any part of the boiler.

Besides the above boiler, mounted and ready for steam, there are two others still lying at Munhall Station, which will be tested. One of these is of steel plates similar to No. 2, and was made by the John Cooper Engine Manufacturing Company, Mount Vernon, Ohio. The second, by the same firm, is of Sligo iron, ordinary form and make.

The test will likely take place next month, and results of interest and importance may be expected.

NO FIGHT.

Allen and Rooke Fail to Come Together—Ben. Hogan Sends for Allen and Offers to Fight Him To-Day.

The Allen-Rooke fight, as indicated yesterday, in these columns, did not take place, Rooke failing to put in an appearance. Allen proceeded to the fighting ground, on Ford's farm, near East Liverpool, Ohio, yesterday morning, where a ring was pitched, into which Tom shied his castor at ten o'clock, and quietly waited until twelve, when he "pulled stakes"—not the ducats in the hands of the stakeholders—and with his trainer and second returned to his training quarters at McKee's Rocks. He subsequently came to the city and took up his quarters at Sam French's, on Tenth street. Having complied with all the requirements of the articles entered into with Rooke, Allen will claim the stakes.

There was great excitement at the Union Depot yesterday morning at three o'clock, upon the departure of a train on the Pan Handle Road. Many of the roughs had got the impression that the fight was to take place at Collins station, on that road, and notwithstanding the efforts of the railroad authorities to prevent it, they boarded the train by force. Arriving there and not finding the fight, their next object was to reach the city. About 1:40 P. M. freight train 19, eastward bound, passed Collier's, and the short haired family, to the number of a hundred or upward, took possession thereof, and despite the protestations of the conductor they rode back to the city. The freight conductor, finding he could not get rid of his passengers, telegraphed from Collier's to Superintendent Pitcairn, who sent out a train with a strong police force to meet the freight train. The roughs, however, when the trains met, jumped off and made their escape.

BEN HOGAN TO THE FORE.

Ben Hogan, who offered to fight Allen several months ago, arrived in the city yesterday, and sent a proposition to Allen to fight him this afternoon at any time from two to four o'clock. Hogan accuses Allen of "blowing" about him, and says that he (Allen) did not want to fight him in New York, and that if he really means business he will not refuse this offer, when the challenger is not in condition and the challenged one has just concluded a season of severe training.

The challenge of Hogan, we learn, was conveyed to Allen, at his quarters at Sam. French's, and that Hogan stated he could be found at Danny Downer's Little Central saloon, on Market alley. Ben waited at Danny's nearly all night, but up to one o'clock this morning Tom had not responded.

Several of the "fancy" left this morning for their homes, East and West, and it is safe to say that nothing will come of the Hogan "defi."

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE heavy rain of last evening did good service in the way of cleaning the filth from the streets.

JOHN MILLER was before Mayor Phillips yesterday on a charge of abusing his family. Thirty days.

GEORGE REESE, another boy, is held for a hearing on a charge of stealing some money from Mary Heffinger.

BOTH the Water Committee and that of City Property, were to have met yesterday evening but failed for the want of a sufficient number of members.

TRAVEL on the Monongahela suspension bridge is partially blockaded by the extensive repairs being made. When the work is done passengers will feel less risk in crossing the rickety old concern.

AN ADJOURNED meeting of the surviving members of the Sixty-second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers will be held on the evening of the 29th inst., in the Reception room of Municipal Hall.

THE Rev. G. W. Sloan, who went from this city to Washington Territory some seventeen years ago as a missionary, has returned, and will hereafter make his home in Greenville, Clarion county.

JOHN BRACKEN was yesterday sent to the Workhouse by Mayor McCarthy, for sixty days, as a suspicious character. John was believed to have been party to the larceny of a watch from a man named Long.

JOHN BRADFORD, one of the young men who interfered with officer Emmanuel, of Allegheny, while arresting a pickpocket at the Troy Hill picnic last Saturday, was yesterday fined $25 and costs by Mayor Phillips.

THE proposed organization of an Anti-Treating society is creating much talk, and promises to be a success. The meeting is to be held in the Reception room of Municipal Hall, on Wednesday or Thursday afternoon next.

THE property owners who petitioned for and obtained the passage of an ordinance providing for the opening of Wyandotte lane from Fifth avenue to Cuba-you-quit alley have found that the expense will be very great and will, therefore, ask that the ordinance be repealed.

THE Ohio Avenue Building and Loan Association, of Allegheny City, entered suit in ejectment, in the Common Pleas No. 1, yesterday, against August Teufel, to recover possession of a lot of ground in the Third ward, Allegheny, fronting on Long alley, the title [illegible] which, plaintiffs claim, is in them and not in defendant.

A RECEPTION and profession of the following ladies recently took place in the convent chapel of St. Joseph's church, South Side, Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec officiating, assisted by several priests: Miss Lizzie Rose, of Buffalo, (in religion, Sister M. Clara;) Miss Mary Spinneweber, of Birmingham, (in religion, Sister M. Bonaventure;) Miss M. Sauer, of Birmingham, (in religion, Sister M. Dynonesis;) Miss M. Kunkle, of Birmingham, (in religion, Sister M. De Chantal.) Sister M. Paul Kabis and Sister M. Evangelista Blazer were solemnly professed.

Cruelty to Animals.

Superintendent Street, of the Humane Society, yesterday prosecuted Thomas J. Davis, before Alderman Anderson, for working a poor mule with a sore shoulder and for working a poor lame horse without shoes. The defendant plead guilty and a fine of ten dollars was inflicted in each case. In one case the fine was remitted on promise that the offense be not repeated. Davis lives some seven miles out in the country.

MAGNIFICENT PIANO

At a Bargain.

We have just received a splendid Chickering Square Grand Piano, which is somewhat damaged in the furniture, not however enough to be noticed, except on the most careful examination. On this account we offer this piano at a *great reduction* from regular cash prices. The musical portion is in perfect order, and is of the latest improved scale, with 7⅓ octaves, full agraffe attachment, &c., and will be warranted in every respect. This is a chance rarely offered to secure the best piano in the world, at a *very low* figure.

MELLOR & HOENE,
No. 79 Fifth avenue.

Furniture for Dining Rooms,

at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue.

DEATH TO THE POTATO BUG.

Death to the Potato Bug.

DEATH TO THE POTATO BUG.

Pure Paris Green! Pure Paris Green!! Pure Paris Green!!! Is the only article yet discovered that will thoroughly destroy and banish this terrible scourge, but it is very important that the Green should be perfectly PURE. Vast quantities have been sold during the last two seasons of a very inferior grade, which only did partial good. We have uniformly sold only a strictly pure article, and our customers have been highly satisfied, and have been amply repaid for the money they invested. We have just received a very large quantity of the same high standard Green, which we are selling at a very-low price. Remember the place, McClarran & McKennan, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. WFS

Fine Parlor Furniture,

at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue.

See Yourself as Others See You.

We don't propose to moralize on the above topic, except so far as it relates to a certain pair of French plate mirror signs, at the entrance to a certain piano and organ house on Fifth avenue—Mr. J. Smith—we assume this name because it represents in a great measure the great number of wise people there are in this community. But to return: Mr. J. Smith has made up his mind to buy an organ, and his numerous and *disinterested* friends have exhausted themselves in their efforts to fasten on his attention the merits of as many different makes of organs as he has fingers and toes. But after a thorough examination of all the facts in the case, he finds that the great Estey cottage organ has been before the public twenty-nine years, and that it has not only been known, but favorably known, all these years, and not only that, but the longer it is known the better it is liked, and that in power, brilliancy and purity, together with the soft, rich mellowness of tone peculiar to the Estey, (wherein lies its greatest charm for the cultivated ear,) and also the astonishing number and variety of grand effects which can only be produced to perfection in the Estey Organ. After learning all this to a certainty, as there can be no disputing these facts, and also that he can buy a real genuine good organ (an Estey) at such prices and on such terms as they are being sold at S. Hamilton's, 77 Fifth avenue, he repairs thither at once, and as he approaches and enters the doorway of this establishment he beholds a sensible man, in the performance of one of the most sensible acts of his life. Then having purchased an Estey Organ, or a Bradbury, or Decker & Barnes Piano, he will ever after see himself as others see him, in the light of this action, the most sensible of men. If you doubt it, just ask Mr. Hamilton, at 77 Fifth avenue.

Chamber Sets,

at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue.

The Estey Cottage Organ

Has now been manufactured over twenty-nine years, and the same genius that has brought it up to its present eminence as the great leading organ of the world, is embodied in the long headed, keen eyed Jacob Estey, senior member of the firm, and although his hair is as white as the riven snow, his long powerful frame, surmounted by a long head, is as active and energetic in the management of his immense business as a young man of thirty, while his genius and inspirations for the development of the organ that bears his name, appears to gather strength and freshness with advancing years.

Just Think of It.

You can buy a six stop Estey Cottage Organ, (not some cheaply gotten up thing, made to take the eye,) but a real genuine Estey Cottage Organ for $125 to $130 at S. Hamilton's, 77 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

It May Seem Strange.

But it is nevertheless true, that you can buy a six stop Estey Cottage Organ, as low as $125 to $130 at S. Hamilton's, 77 Fifth avenue, over McCallum's carpet store.

Ice Chests.

A large stock and great variety of ice chests, refrigerators, ice cream freezers, water coolers, filters, ice picks, and house furnishing goods of all kinds, at very low prices, at Demmler Bros., 126 and 128 Smithfield street. F TH

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JUNE.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption, probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium: It is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

EVANSVILLE, June 17.—Rainy at 2 A. M.; light rain before noon; now clear and hot; mercury 71 to 80. River falling; 9 4-10 feet on gauge. Up—Arkansas Belle and Bermuda. Down—Bowling Green and Morning Star. Business very light.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—Arrived—Thompson Dean, Ohio river. Departed—Cherokee, Ohio river. Weather clear and hot.

VICKSBURG, June 17.—Up—City of Vicksburg. No boats down. Weather warm and clear. River fell 1 inch.

LOUISVILLE, June 17.—River falling, with 6 feet 1 inch in canal and 4 feet 1 inch in Indian chute. Arrived—J. D. Parker, Fawn and Kittie Hegler, Cincinnati; Cons Millar, Memphis; Mary Houston, Cincinnati. Departed—Fawn and Hegler, Evansville; Parker, Memphis; Houston, New Orleans; Cons Millar, Cincinnati.

MEMPHIS, June 17.—River fell 5 inches. Weather clear and hot. Arrived—Illinois, Vicksburg. Departed—Chester, St. Louis; Capitol City, Vicksburg.

CAIRO, June 17.—River 20 feet and rising. Weather cloudy; mercury 84. Arrived—Hickory and Grand Tower, St. Louis; Mary Lewis and Shippers' Own, Ohio river; Julia, Vicksburg. Departed—Chas. Brown, St. Louis. Hickory, Tennessee river; Grand Tower, Memphis.

NASHVILLE, June 17.—River rising; 3 feet 2 inches on shoals. Departed—Kendall, Paducah. Weather clear and warm.

LITTLE ROCK, June 17.—Weather clear and warm. Arrived—Ella Hughes, Memphis. River continues to decline.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—Arrived—Belle of Memphis, Memphis; Mary Boyd, Peoria; Lake Superior, St. Paul; Jos Howard, New Orleans. Departed—Rob Roy, Keokuk; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Dugan, Jefferson City; Mary Boyd, Peoria; Minneapolis, St. Paul. River risen 6 inches. Weather clear and very warm.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Cattle—The market the past week has been tolerably active though prices were a shade lower. Very best $6 37½@7 50; first quality $5 50@6 37½; medium or good fair quality $5 00@5 12½; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows $4 00@4 75; most sales at $6 00@7 00. Receipts 1,242 head; sales 1,162 head.

Hogs—Have been in moderate demand; prices advanced 25c; range $9 75@10 37½; a few choice sold at $10 50. Receipts 2,596 head.

Sheep—In fair demand; prices unchanged; range from $4 25@5 35; lambs $2 00@4 50. Receipts 4,714 head.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $4,686,812 96.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth Ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron
Castings,
Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized.
Light Work our Specialty.
Office and Works near Outer Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY. Postoffice address, Lock Box 302 Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

DELAWARE
Mutual Safety Ins. Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated - - - - - - - 1835.
Established in Pittsburgh - - - 1844.
Assets Nov. 1, 1874,
OVER $2,000,000!
P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
COMPANY'S BUILDING,
4p No. 68 FOURTH AVENUE.

PIER, DANNALS & CO.,
Brewers of Ale and Porter,
STEVENSON STREET, PITTSBURGH, have constantly on hand at their Bottling House,
BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER,
WHICH THEY GUARANTEE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
PINTS, $1 50 PER DOZEN.
Especially convenient for family and table use. Made from Malt and Hops, and entirely free of deleterious compounds. It is a MOST WHOLESOME STIMULANT FOR INVALIDS.
DELIVERED FREE. Send your orders by mail or call in person at Oregon Brewery.
4p

BY TELEGRAPH.

OHIO.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Ticket and Platform.

The Noisest Assemblage in Many Years—The Financial Planks Distasteful to Some—Ratification Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., June 17, 1875.

The Democracy of Ohio celebrated the Centennial of Bunker Hill to-day by holding their State Convention for the nomination of a State ticket and the enunciation of their well-worn principles. Their political gathering this year was more than usually large, and had more noise and confusion to the square foot than any similar body of men convened in the State since the year 1863, the memorable time when Vallandigham was nominated for Governor. Flustered with their victory of last year, their scramble for place and power was almost frantic.

The Convention, when it gathered in the Opera House this morning, numbered probably fifteen hundred persons—perhaps even two thousand—though they made it lively enough for a crowd of fully twice that number, and during the afternoon well nigh succeeded in driving good old Judge Ranney, their nervous Chairman, distracted with their confusion.

At eleven o'clock the Convention was called to order by Hon. A. T. Walling, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who announced Hon. John L. Vance, member of Congress from the Eleventh district, as Temporary Chairman. As Temporary Secretary, L. G. Gould, of Preble county, was selected. Mr. Vance, on taking hold of the Convention, made the usual speech of thanks and informed the delegates before him what they had come together for and what was expected of them in the way of selecting candidates. He likewise congratulated them on the auspicious date on which they had come together. After indulging in some rhetorical cannonading, he said he would detain them no longer, but proceed with the business before the Convention.

Then the usual committees on credentials, permanent organization and resolutions were appointed. The following named gentlemen constituted the Committee on Resolutions:

First District—W.T. Forrest, of Hamilton.
Second—Thos. B. Paxton, of Hamilton.
Third—L. D. Campbell, of Butler.
Fourth—J. A. McMahon, of Dayton.
Fifth—P. J. Godfrey, of Mercer.
Sixth—E. D. Potter, of Lucas.
Seventh—W. W. Ellsbury, of Brown.
Eighth—J. E. Pearson, of Miami.
Ninth—W. P. Reed, of Delaware.
Tenth—E. F. Dickinson, of Sandusky.
Eleventh—Ezra V. Dean, of Lawrence.
Twelfth—Thomas Ewing, of Fairfield.
Thirteenth—M. I. Southard, of Muskingum.
Fourteenth—Thomas Beer, of Crawford.
Fifteenth—Jere. Williams, of Monroe.
Sixteenth—William Lawrence, of Guernsey.
Seventeenth—D. T. Lawson, of Columbiana.
Eighteenth—John K. McBride, of Wayne.
Nineteenth—S. D. Harris, of Portage.
Twentieth—R. P. Spalding, of Cuyahoga.

Having accomplished this much in the way of preliminaries, the Convention took a recess for dinner and diplomacy, the latter being particularly requisite in the construction of the platform that they had set out to make.

In the afternoon they came together again promptly, at two o'clock, and began to grind. The first thing was to provide for a permanent organization, and to accomplish this Judge Rufus P. Ranney, of Cleveland, was named as Permanent Chairman, and a lot of Vice Presidents, one from each Congressional district, invited to take their places as the ornamental poultry on the stage. On being brought out, Judge Ranney had his oration to deliver, a half-hour effort, reviewing the history of the country for the last hundred years, and discussing all the topics that have sprung up in politics during that time, or are likely to come to the surface during the next century.

After he had concluded his discursive remarks, a call was made for the Committee on Resolutions to report, but that body not being quite ready, they proceeded to nominate a State Central Committee for the ensuing year.

Then they commenced to make up the ticket. The renomination of Governor Allen was the first thing on the programme. Mr. Neal, the member of Congress from "Rise up William's" district, did the oratorical part of the work, in an exceedingly florid speech, and John G. Thompson seconded his motion, and the thing was accomplished amid lusty cheers from a thousand throats.

While they were waiting for Uncle William to appear and acknowledge the honor, they went to work to fill up the second place on the ticket. Sam F. Cary, the horny-handed patriot from Cincinnati, was put in nomination, then Samuel F. Hunt, also of Cincinnati, and subsequently Judge Lang, of Erie county. The Cincinnati delegation cast their vote solid for Hunt as against Cary, and the country delegations, to show how little they cared for Cincinnati, proceeded to nominate Cary on the first ballot, amid great cheering and stamping of feet.

By this time the committee that had been appointed to hunt up Uncle William, appeared with him at their head, and he returned his thanks and indulged in his reminiscences, as he always loves to do, and then arraigned the Republican party on the Louisiana business, carefully abstaining all the time from lifting his voice on the financial issues. Uncle William, however, did very well—better than usual—and made several good hits on the political events of this time in contrast with the former generation, which he represents. After a short struggle, on the first ballot, J. E. Powell, of Delaware, was chosen Attorney General, over a field of eight, in which he was hindmost at the start.

The Committee on Resolutions appeared at this time, and reported their platform, which is as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was enthusiastically adopted:

The Democratic party of Ohio, in State Convention assembled, proclaim the following propositions of political faith and action:

First—A sacred adherence to the principles of government declared and put in practical operation by the Fathers of the Republic.

Second—Opposition to aggressions by either department of the Government upon the functions of the others, and to the exercise by Federal authority of any of the powers reserved by the Constitution to the States respectively, or to the people.

Third—The protection of the Government to all citizens, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Fourth—The President's services should be limited to one term, at a salary of $25,000 a year.

Fifth—Retrenchment and reform in every department of government, Federal, State or local.

Sixth—No grants of land or money by the Government, or the use of its credit to railroad, steamship or other companies.

Seventh—The preservation of the remnant of the public lands for the benefit of citizens of the United States and foreign immigrants who have declared their intention to become such, who will occupy and cultivate the same.

Eighth—That the contraction of the currency heretofore made by the Republican party, and the further contraction proposed by it, with a view to the forced resumption of specie payment, has already brought disaster to the business of this country and threatens it with general bankruptcy and ruin. We demand that the policy be abandoned and that the volume of currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par with gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people, and not by destroying them.

Ninth—That the policy already initiated by the Republican party, of abolishing legal tenders and giving national banks the power to furnish all the currency, will increase the power of an already dangerous monopoly and the enormous burdens now oppressing the people, without any compensating advantages, and that we are opposed to this policy. We demand that all the national bank circulation be promptly and permanently retired and legal tenders issued in their place.

Tenth—That the public interest demands that the Government should cease to discredit its own currency, and should make its legal tenders receivable for all public dues, except where respect for the obligation of contracts requires payment in coin, and that we favor the payment of at least one-half of the customs in legal tenders.

Eleventh—The extinction of the present national banks and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discount and deposit only, under such regulations as the States may respectively prescribe, and no paper currency, except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith of the General Government.

Twelfth—A tariff for the sole purpose of revenue.

Thirteenth—We favor the complete separation of Church and State, religious independence and absolute freedom of opinion, equal and exact justice to all religious societies and purely secular education at the expense of the tax-payer, without division among or control by any sect, directly or indirectly, of any portion of the public school fund. In view of the admirable provisions of our State Constitution upon these subjects, which are due to the energy and wisdom of the Democratic party, we denounce the Republican platform as an insult to the intelligence of the people of Ohio and a base appeal to sectarian prejudices.

Fourteenth—That we are opposed to the passage of what are called "Sumptuary laws," or any interference with social habits or customs not in themselves criminal, and we reprobate any espionage by one class of citizens upon another, under any pretence whatever.

With this declaration of principles and policy, we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditure and profligate waste of the people's money; for their oppressive, unjust and defective system of finance and taxation; for their continued system of tyranny and cruelty to the Southern States of the Union; for the squandering of the public lands, for their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in office at home and abroad and for their general mismanagement, of the Government. And we cordially invite all men, without regard to past party associations, to co-operate with us in expelling them from power and in securing such an administration of public affairs as characterized the purer and better days of the Republic.

The resolutions were adopted with considerable applause, several of the planks being cheered lustily as they were received.

Judge T. Q. Ashburn, of Clermont county, an old timer among the Southern Ohio Democrats, was next nominated to the position of Judge of the Supreme Court.

Following, there was quite a sharp fight on the State Auditorship, but E. M. Green, a member of the last Legislature from Shelby county, got the nomination, as the others had, before the result of the first vote was announced.

The State Treasurership came next on the programme. Here, too, was a field of six or eight from all parts of the State, but the German element was able to control. John Schreiner, of Meigs, was nominated on the first ballot.

The remaining office on the ticket, a place on the Board of Public Works, was given to H. E. O'Hagan, of Sandusky City, after quite a warm fight.

THE TICKET.

Following is the ticket complete:

THE TICKET.

Governor—Wm. Allen, of Ross.
Lieutenant Governor—Samuel F. Cary, of Hamilton.
Supreme Judge—Thos. O. Ashburn, of Clermont.
Auditor—E. M. Greene, of Shelby.
Treasurer—John Schreiner, of Meigs.
Attorney General—Thos. E. Powell, of Delaware.
Member of Board of Public Works—H. E. O'Hagan, of Erie.

The ticket is not regarded altogether favorably, nor is the platform, by the school of Democrats of which Mr. Thurman is the leader, but both will be quite popular in the central, southern and northwestern parts of the State.

A ratification meeting was held at City Hall to-night, at which Governor Allen, Senator Thurman, General Ewing and other less prominent party leaders gave in their adherence to the ticket and platform.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

[By Associated Press.]

COLUMBUS, June 17.—The State Central Committee organized to-night by electing A. T. Walling Chairman, and Joseph Gutzweiler Secretary. They also elected John G. Thompson, Jacob Reinhart, M. A. Dougherty, Amos Layman and C. R. Rainey.

STATE NEWS.

The Corry *Daily Blade* was but is not.

A drunken woman was arrested in Philadelphia the other day with a dead child in her arms.

A large barn in Crawford county was moved from its foundation by the storm of June 10th.

A cow at Harmonsburg, Crawford county, yields sixty-five and a half pounds of milk per day.

William R. Allebaugh died suddenly in Nicholson township, Fayette county, on the 13th inst., of apoplexy.

Hamburg, Berks county, rejoices in the possession of a sugar bowl said to be three hundred and seventy years old.

A polecat got into a house in Reading, and a terrier got after the polecat. The family do not reside in that house now.

The Greene county jail is without an occupant, and yet Greene county is strongly Democratic—two facts hard to reconcile.

Martin Mummert, of Brown's Mills, Franklin county, was thrown from a wagon on the 15th inst., and received fatal injuries.

A Berks county man, eighty-three years old, took his first ride on a railroad the other day. His journey ended at the alms house.

A Philadelphia Councilman, in a speech the other day, called that city "a ten-cent town," and the *Inquirer* fears that he was about right.

Five hundred and twenty-seven children who have reached the minimum age (sixteen years) will be discharged from the Soldiers' Orphans School this year.

A man in Centre county is whooping up a project for the erection of a temple to cost three hundred million dollars. It is hardly necessary to say that he is a lunatic.

A Woodbridge gun has been cast in Philadelphia. This is an experiment. Congress appropiated $500,000 to construct two guns of this make. The sample will be tested soon.

The proprietor of a billiard saloon in Philadelphia has been held to bail in the sum of $1,000 for refusing the privileges of his saloon to a colored man and ejecting him from the premises.

Coal thieves abound in the neighborhood of Phœnixville, Chester county. One of these gentry was recently arrested while in the act of shoveling some of the "black diamonds" from a car, and the policeman was set upon and stoned by a mob composed of the thief's friends and sympathizers. The policeman hung to his man, however, and safely housed him in jail.

Last week a two-year-old child was lost in the woods near Blooming Grove, Pike county. For three days parties scoured the woods day and night. When the child was found he was unconscious and lying in a rattlesnake den. Four of the snakes had to be killed by the rescuer before the child could be touched. This is regarded as one of the most miraculous escapes ever recorded.

When the Harrisburg *Telegraph* gets to joking on solemn subjects, it would seem that smaller and more frivolous newspaper fry should be allowed a chance. Following is its latest: A forty year old Trout was killed in Philadelphia recently. His first name was John, and he was evidently tired of life, as he threw himself under the wheels of a street car, which put an end to him. This seems to be a scaly way to fin-ish one's earthly career. But we will not moralize. John probably had his reasons for the rash act, so we will believe that thereby hangs a tale.

Mr. J. J. Ridgway, Jr., the auditor appointed by the court to audit the accounts of the executors of the estate of Edwin Forrest, has made a report, from which we learn that the library of the deceased actor has been refurnished with the works destroyed by the fire which occurred after his death, and the library disposed of according to his direction. Ninety-five thousand dollars has been paid to Forrest's divorced wife, Catharine Sanclair, $20,000 in cash and $75,000 by mortgage upon the estate, she relinquishing all further claim. It seems the most conscientious care has been taken to carry into effect the wishes of Mr. Forrest as expressed in his will.

The ninety-second annual commencement of Dickinson College, Carlisle, is announced with the following programme: Sunday, June 20, 1875, 10:30 A. M. Sermon before the Society of Religious inquiry, by Rev. J. P. Newman, D.D. 7:30 P. M. Baccalaureate sermon by the President. Monday, June 21, 8:30 P. M. oratorical prize contest of the junior class. Tuesday, June 22d, 11 A. M., class day; 3 P. M., annual meeting of the board of trustees; 8 P. M., oration before the literary societies by Hon. M. C. Herman. Poem by Samuel Pollock, M. D. Wednesday, June 23d, 8 A. M., annual meeting of the literary societies; 3 P. M., annual meeting of the Alumni association in college chapel; 8 P. M. Alumni oration by Rev. Jacob Todd, A. M. Thursday, June 24, 10 A. M., commencement.

Thomas Rambo, aged twelve years, a son of Mr. W. V. Rambo, of Boyer's Station, on the Pickering Valley Railroad, Chester county, recently led a horse along the railroad to graze, and thoughtlessly tied the halter strap to his arm. The animal suddenly took fright and ran away at the top of his speed, dragging the boy after him, and kicking him at every jump. The horse was caught after running in this manner some sixty feet, by Mr. L. Goodman, a farmer, who happened to be passing at the time. The lad when picked up was dead; his face was terribly battered and his skull crushed in. The father and mother were within a few feet of the horse when he started to run, and were thus made unwilling witnesses of their son's death. The mother, true to the instincts of nature, rushed wildly to the rescue of her child, but soon fell fainting to the ground. Those who witnessed the scene described it as heartrending and affecting in the extreme.

The Reading *Eagle* of the 16th inst. says: A very shameful and shocking outrage was perpetrated upon three ladies on Monday, one of whom was Mrs. Silvis, mother-in-law of Captain Jacob Hoff, of this city. It appears that Mrs. Silvis, with Mrs. S. D. Parke and Miss Emma Parke, of Parkersburg, Chester county, left that village on Monday for a short trip to the woods to gather moss, ferns and flowers. While there they were suddenly accosted by two negroes, and one of them drew a revolver and deliberately fired at the party. This sudden and unexpected turn of affairs naturally created great excitement, fear and terror among the unprotected ladies, who screamed for help at the top of their voices. A white man heard their cries, and came running to the spot just as the negro was preparing to fire the second shot. The assailants and would-be murderers fled and evaded pursuit. Such a shocking outrage is terrible to contemplate, and is a warning to others, and ladies in particular, not to venture in the woods unaccompanied by gentlemen. It is not generally known that the forests are filled with tramps and criminals, but such is the fact, and people should not go there without protection. Mothers should be particular not to allow their little daughters to venture to the woods, unless accompanied by able protectors. It is terrible to think that such is the case, but recent developments fully prove this.

1875. SPRING. 1875.
SIGN OF BIG PITCHER,
41 WOOD STREET, Opposite St. Charles Hotel.
T. F. BAILEY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
CHINA AND QUEENSWARE,
Glassware, Lamp Burners, Cheny Chandeliers and Brackets.
TO THE SPRING TRADE.
We are now prepared to offer to the Trade SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN IMPORTED QUEENSWARE, in Crates of Best White Granite and White Granite Common Assorted, to suit the Trade. Also, to Repack to suit purchasers, which we offer VERY LOW TO CASH AND PROMPT SHORT TIME CUSTOMERS.
We are prepared to take orders for AMERICAN WHITE GRANITE, COMMON YELLOW AND ROCKINGHAM WARE, at Manufacturers' List and Discounts.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor,
Sailing Every Wednesday and Saturday.
THE GREAT FLEET OF 1875.
SCOTIA, RUSSIA, BOTHNIA, SCYTHIA, CUBA, ALGERIA, ABYSSINNIA, JAVA, CHINA, CALABRIA.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
CABIN—$80, $100, $130, Gold. Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
STEERAGE rates unsettled. Passengers will more than serve their interest by booking at my office.
Passengers also booked to and from Hamburg, Bremen, Sweden, &c., at low rates.
DRAFTS issued at Lowest Rates.
For Cabin or Steerage Passage apply to
JOHN J. McCORMICK, Agent,
Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.
ONE WEEK, commencing MONDAY, JUNE 14th. N. D. ROBERTS'
JACK AND JILL
Pantomime Company
AND GREAT
VARIETY SPECIALTIES,
Including the JEE BROTHERS, CHAS. CHRISDIE, A. W. MAFLIN, THE VAIDAS CHILDREN, LANGLOIS BROTHERS and M'LLE DEARDON'S LADY VELOCIPEDISTS,
Forming a great combination for the Pantomime of JACK AND JILL.
MONDAY—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

PROPOSALS.

REMOVAL OF WRECKS FROM OHIO RIVER.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 82 West Third street,
CINCINNATI, O., June 11, 1875.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until noon, on MONDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF JULY, 1875, for the removal of sundry wrecked Steamboats and Barges from the channel of the Ohio river.
Specifications and printed forms for proposals will be furnished on application to the undersigned.
Letters asking for specifications should be indorsed "Official Business."
WM. E. MERRILL, Major Engineers.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.
WINDOW GLASS,
OF ALL SIZES, CUT TO ORDER.
VIALS, BOTTLES, AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
OF OLD AND RELIABLE PATENTS.
Prices to suit times. Quality and Style equal to any made in the country.

REMOVAL.
J. F. SCHROEDER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Has Removed from his old stand to
No. 62 Smithfield St.,
Third door above Fourth ave., Milliken's Block,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
GENTLEMEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING on hand and made to order at the shortest notice.

STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
SAILING FROM NEW YORK ON SATURDAY OF EACH WEEK, FROM PIER 45, NORTH RIVER.
CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF LONDON,
CITY OF BERLIN, CITY OF LIMERICK,
CITY OF BRISTOL, CITY OF MONTREAL,
CITY OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF NEW YORK
CITY OF BRUSSELS, CITY OF PARIS,
CITY OF CHESTER, CITY OF RICHMOND.
Passengers will find these Steamers tastefully fitted up, while the Staterooms are light, airy and roomy. The Saloons are large and well ventilated, the breadth of the vessel, and situated where there is least noise and motion. Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Boudoirs, Pianofortes and Libraries, Bath Rooms, Barber's Shop, &c.
Instant communication with the stewards by electric bells.
The Steamers of this Company adopt the Southerly Route, thus lessening the danger from ice and fogs.
Rates of Passage—$80 and $100, gold, according to accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges. Round Trip Tickets—$145 and $175, gold.
Steerage—To and from all points at reduced rates.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York, or
J. J. McCORMACK,
MAX SHAMBERG,
Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LINE.
Mail Steamships.
Only Line Carrying the American Flag
Sailing Every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
CABIN, INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
Accommodations Unsurpassed.
Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philadelphia.
Louis Moeser, 142 Smithfield street, Thomas R. Watt, 78 Fifth avenue, J. J. McCormick, Smithfield street and Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Wm. Semple, 165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny city.

MANUFACTURERS.

ROOFS.
Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,
119 and 121 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Erect in Any Part of the United States,
Iron Roof Frames
AND
Iron Mill Buildings
COVERED WITH
CORRUGATED IRON,
MANUFATURERS OF
Corrugated Iron,
FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.
The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increase yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

Gas Fixtures!
We are receiving our SPRING STOCK OF GAS FIXTURES, the Finest and Largest Assortment ever offered in the two cities which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Weldon & Kelly,
PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,
147 WOOD STREET.

BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE Co.
OF ALLEGHENY, PENNA.
INCORPORATED A. D. 1866.
Office, Nos. 41 and 43 Ohio Street.
HENRY IRWIN..........President.
GEORGE D. RIDDLE..........Secretary.
4p

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED from Courts of different States for desertion, &c. No publicity required. No charge until divorce granted. Address M. HOUSE, Attorney, 194 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate,
IN WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned, Assignee of FRANCIS ARDARY, Bankrupt, and in pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in Bankruptcy, will expose to Public Sale on
Wednesday, the 30th Day of June,
A. D. 1875,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M., on the premises, the following highly improved and valuable Tracts of Land:
FIRST—All that very desirable FARM, situate in Derry township, Westmoreland county, containing TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX (246) ACRES, bounded by lands of John L. Piper, lands now or late of John Edgar Thompson, lands of James Biddle, Thomas Hughes, Richards' heirs and others, on which are erected one large two-story Brick Dwelling House, two Frame Tenant Houses, one very large and excellent Barn, one two-story Frame Stock Stable and other improvements. The Coal underlying this tract, with the right to dig, mine and carry away the same, was reserved to John Edgar Thompson in his deed to Francis Ardary, dated April 1st, 1871.
This tract is subject to a mortgage made by Francis Ardary to John Edgar Thompson, dated April 1st, 1871, for $11,000 00, and payable in eleven annual instalments, with interest. (See Mortgage Book, volume 4, page 471, in the office of the Recorder of Westmoreland county.)
This tract will be sold subject to this mortgage, of which four instalments are now due, with accrued interest.
SECOND—Also, that VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND situated in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pa., adjoining the tract first mentioned, containing EIGHTY-FOUR (84) ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of James Fulton, Hughes & Perry, Silas A. Riggs, Jacob Thomas and the tract of ground first mentioned.
This tract is subject to a mortgage given by the said Francis Ardary to George Harrold for $2,355 50, dated March 25th, 1873, recorded in the Recorder's office of Westmoreland county, in Book 5, page 466, on account of which $630 00 have been paid. This tract will be sold subject to the lien of this mortgage. The Coal underlying this tract has been already sold, with the right to mine and carry away the same.
THE TERMS OF SALE ARE—One-fourth cash, one-fourth in six months, one-fourth in twelve months, and one-fourth in eighteen months, the deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises sold and accompanying bond, and to bear interest at the rate of 7 Per Centum Per Annum, payable semi-annually.
JOSEPH MITCHELL,
je11-18 Assignee of Francis Ardary, Bankrupt.

FOR SALE.
THE REAL ESTATE
OF THE
Monongahela Foundry & Machine Shops
Being 120 feet on Water by 160 to First avenue, with the Buildings thereon.
tf JAMES O'HARA.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
1. A desirable piece of property, situate at No. 46 Stockton avenue, Allegheny, having erected thereon a fine three-story Brick Dwelling.
2. Also, the desirable business property at No. 40 North Diamond street, Allegheny.
3. Also, a three-story Brick Tannery, being one of the best in the county for the purpose of carrying on the Tanning business, including Machinery, &c.
4. Also, three very desirable Lots, having erected thereon a good two-story Brick Dwelling, situate at No. 118 Chestnut street, Allegheny.
5. Also, a very fine piece of property containing 5 acres, situate on Spring Hill, Seventh ward, Allegheny, adjoining the property of A. Hartje, Esq., having erected thereon a Brick Dwelling, Stable, &c.
6. Also, a fine piece of property containing 5 acres, adjoining the property of A. Haslage, Esq., situate on Spring Hill, in the Seventh ward, Allegheny.
7. Also, a piece of property situate on Beaver road, opposite Bellevue Cemetery, containing 3 acres, with Buildings, &c.
For title, price and terms, apply to H. HANDEL, No. 183 Robinson street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.
Real Estate.
No. 99 BEECH STREET, ALLEGHENY, within half square of the Parks; nearly new three-story Brick House, with all modern improvements. Lot 25x100, to 20 foot alley.
NO. 928 PENN AVENUE; modern built three-story Brick, ten rooms; lot 24x100 to paved alley. Can be adapted to business purposes at small cost. Terms easy.
NO. 47 BEECH STREET, ALLEGHENY, near the Parks. Finely finished Brick, ten rooms, marble mantels, bath room, closets, and everything complete; lot 20x100 to Buttercup alley.
NO. 5 SNYDER STREET, Pleasant Valley, Allegheny. Nearly new Frame House, six rooms and finished attic; large lot; street cars within short distance. Small cash payment required; balance on long time.
EAST LIBERTY. Elegant Building Lot near Hiland avenue, 24x107 feet. Will be sold very low for cash.
F. L. STEPHENSON,
Broker and Notary Public,
No. 16 Sixth (late St. Clair) street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT OR SALE,
New Two-Story Frame House,
With Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall; Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c.; located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city.
Terms easy. Inquire at the
COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

ROOFING.

SLATE
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Aiken & Co.
CORNER
Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS
Sole Agents for the Celebrated
Chapman Slate.

Hugh Woodside,
Roofer and Dealer in
SLATE!
Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

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RUBBER HOSE,
HOSE COUPLINGS
AND
PIPES,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT
Mansfield & Co.'s,
13 Second Avenue.

Buy a Lot in Ashchenaz